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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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17 October 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

ASEAN ECONOMIC MINISTERS TO MEET ON JENKINS BILL

OW201154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1135 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Manila, 30 September (XINHUA)--ASEAN economic ministers will meet on 17 October in Bangkok to conclude plans for retaliating against the United States if the Jenkins Bill now pending in the U.S. Congress is approved, newspapers here reported today.

The Jenkins bill plans to limit imports of textile products from developing countries.

ASEAN, or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The Philippines is projected to lose an earning of about 200 million U.S. dollars yearly from a reduction of exports of textile products to the United States.

Trade and Industry Minister of the Philippines Roberto Ongpin said that approval of the bill meant violating agreement earlier entered into by the U.S. Government in the multifiber agreements.

Reports reaching ASEAN capitals about the expected passage of the Jenkins Bill at both houses of the U.S. Congress have triggered a wave of protests from local industry associations that will be adversely affected.

ASEAN is expected to curb importations from the United States, a move that other big textile exporters in this region are also proposing.

"This is the only way to pressure the United States to stop this bill, which I think is the most obnoxious piece of legislation ever to be considered by the congress," a local official said.

CSO: 4000/005

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MORE SCHOOLS, COLLEGES FOR MINORITY PEOPLE

OWL71251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1043 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA)--The number of minority nationality students in primary and middle schools is more than 22 times the number of students who attended school in 1952. There are over 8.67 million primary and 2.17 million middle school students, as well as 69,300 college students, according to statistics of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

The number of college students is almost five times the 1952 figure.

China now has 11 universities and colleges for minority nationalities, and another 78 colleges are located in areas inhabited by minority nationalities.

Primary and junior middle school education has become universal in some of these areas. An educational network from primary schools to institutes of higher learning is being established for minority nationalities.

The government has taken a series of measures to speed up education in such areas. Many of the key universities and colleges have opened special classes to enroll more minority nationality students. In areas where minority nationalities live in scattered communities, the state-run boarding schools are free or inexpensive.

The state has also allocated a great sum to train teachers and improve school conditions for minority nationalities. Last year, 50 million yuan was allocated to promote education in old revolutionary bases and border areas, as well as in minority nationality areas.

Educational funds for minority nationalities amounted to over 120 million yuan between 1981 and 1982. In 1983, another one hundred million yuan was allocated to subsidize the education in backward areas.

The state has sent a great number of experienced college, middle school and primary school teachers to work in these areas and organized special groups to help train teachers there.

To bring the educational standard in minority areas up to the national level, the state plans to build one more college for minority nationalities in the

northeast as well as a central institute to train minority nationality administrators.

The state educational plan also includes a teachers training center, a post-graduate institute, an audio-visual education center and an engineering experimental center.

CSO: 4000/2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MEETINGS DISCUSS PLANS FOR 9-YEAR EDUCATION

OW190834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0729 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 19 (XINHUA)--How to realize the nine-year compulsory education as soon as possible has become one of the main issues discussed at educational meetings held recently in 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Jiangsu, Beijing and Inner Mongolia.

The target was set by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee in May in a decision on educational reform.

According to these plans, Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin Municipalities, and Liaoning and Jiangsu Provinces will put nine-year compulsory education (education from primary to junior middle schools) into effect by 1990. Primary school education has already become universal in these areas, especially in the urban districts of Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin, where middle schools can now take all primary school graduates.

Concrete plans have been worked out by localities to bring about the compulsory nine-year education step by step according to their different conditions.

In Guangdong, Liaoning and Zhejiang Provinces, where economic growth is unbalanced in different areas, nine-year compulsory education will have become a fact by 1990 in developed areas, while in comparatively backward areas, it will be realized two years later.

Surveys into educational conditions in these provinces showed that the lack of and low professional standards of teachers are problems that seriously hinder the development of education. Provincial governors have set as one of the most important tasks the training of teachers.

It has been clearly stipulated at provincial educational meetings that teachers' colleges, schools and training classes will get more investment and educational funds, and will have more college graduates and postgraduates assigned to work there.

Measures adopted by these provinces also include training courses for teachers and the improvement of their social status and living conditions.

To guarantee the smooth carrying out of these plans, localities and central departments have allocated, or will allocate, more educational funds. They have also promised to increase educational funds with each passing year.

Guangdong Province will allocate 30 million yuan more this year for the improvement of school conditions in backward mountainous areas. The Ministry of Coal Industry is planning to invest 600 million yuan in education during the seventh five-year plan (1986-1990), 200 million yuan more than in the sixth five-year plan (1981-1985). The Ministry of Communications has also decided to invest 500 million yuan during the five-year plan.

CSO: 4000/2

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO ON SATISFYING CULTURAL NEEDS

HK060835 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 85 p 1

["Weekly Commentary" by Chen Nan [7115 0589] and Yu Weiguo [0060 0251 0948]:
"To Satisfy and To Guide--On the Problem in the Relationship Between Socialist
Culture and Arts Work and the Masses"]

[Text] In recent years, a new developmental trend has emerged in the cultural life of the masses. A complicated situation has also arisen. On the one hand, with the gradual improvement in the material life of the masses, their need to enrich their spiritual and cultural lives are increasing. They are running cultural undertakings by various means, and their cultural life has never been so full of variety as it is today. On the other hand, because we cannot fully predict the masses' increasing needs for the enrichment of their cultural life, because the Chinese masses had a poor cultural foundation to start with, and for various social and historical reasons, the spiritual and cultural food we are providing for the masses does not satisfy their demands. As a result, some vulgar and decadent ideological things have appeared again. This is a new contradiction between "supply and demand" which has emerged in the masses' cultural life. If we strengthen leadership, work in an appropriate manner, satisfy the masses' needs, and guide them in their activities, this problem can actually become a great motivating force which will advance China's culture and art. If we passively "follow" the masses instead of giving them guidance, an unhealthy ideology and culture will become rampant and socialist culture and art will be harmed.

The purpose of socialist material and spiritual production is to satisfy the masses' needs. However, if the problem of food and clothing is not solved, their needs in their spiritual and cultural lives will be suppressed and concealed. In recent years, the masses' need to enrich their spiritual and cultural lives has rapidly increased. This indicates great progress in social development. In a broader sense, it reflects a new awakening in the cultural field of the Chinese nation. Unable to understand the significance of this social development, some comrades are harping on the old idea of economic construction as an inflexible task and cultural work as a flexible task. Thus, they look upon the cultural life of the masses as being of no importance. This is not in line with the development of the situation. In the past, it was excusable to overlook the cultural life of the masses because we had greater difficulties with the problem of food and clothing. In actual

fact, even when material life was in a very difficult position during the war years, the party paid close attention to the cultural life of the masses and made the liberated areas lively. Now, when the material life of the people has initially improved, it is said to run counter to the fundamental interests of the masses to overlook their cultural life. Like material thirst, if their spiritual thirst is not quenched, it will cause serious social problems. There is no such thing as absolute spiritual emptiness. If we do not foster civilized and healthy things, vulgar and unhealthy things will certainly prevail, lower the cultural quality of the nation, shake the people's spiritual pillar, and even cause social disorder.

The people's needs in their spiritual and cultural lives cover many aspects. Socialist culture and art should exert an edifying influence of lofty ideals and artistic beauty on the people. It should also provide entertainment for the people and satisfy their need to enrich their cultural knowledge. It is necessary to propagate what is beneficial to the people's health. However, satisfying the masses' needs does not mean catering to all their tastes, as the masses have a variety of tastes, some refined and some vulgar. Socialist culture and art should only satisfy their healthy and proper needs. Vulgar and decadent tastes should not be satisfied. Instead we should use various methods to persuade those who have such tastes to change. As we are aware, culture and art can change people's minds and affect their aesthetic appreciation. As Marx said, culture and art "not only produces the object for the subject, but also the subject for the object." In other words, different types of culture and art and different environments and atmospheres can foster different types of people. Healthy culture and art can help people improve their spiritual scope and cultural quality. Unhealthy culture and art can harm people's spiritual scope and cultural quality. For reasons particular to China, certain influences from the decadent ideology and culture of feudalism, capitalism, semi-feudalism, and semi-colonialism still remain. While we are carrying out the policy of opening to the world and introducing advanced foreign science and culture, some unhealthy things will likely confuse the masses. We should resolutely resist the detrimental things of capitalism and feudalism. However, the most fundamental and effective method is to use healthy socialist spiritual and cultural food with a strong artistic appeal to satisfy the masses' needs, to guide them, to mold their temperament, and to improve their taste. Facts have proved that socialist culture and art, which has emerged from the life of the people and reflects the ideals and feelings of the people, has a strong appeal. Socialist culture and art can fully display its competitiveness so long as it can maintain its artistic and ideological value and has adopted various forms which appeal to the masses.

The people are the masters of culture. Not only do they enjoy and are they the beneficiaries of culture, but they are also the creators of culture. Only by closely linking themselves to the creative activities of the masses can literary and art workers promote culture and arts work in a better way. In recent years, in enlivening and enriching the cultural life of the masses, literary and art workers have accumulated experience, trained talented people, and created many new and lively recreational programs. However, we have not conscientiously summed up their experience and creations. For example, when

local operas were at a low ebb, how could the Sichuan opera "A Fairy Among the Lotus" still attract large audiences? When literary and arts publications were declining, how could the journal GUSHIHUI ["STORYTELLING"] maintain its 7 million subscribers? When film tickets were not selling well, how could the film "Garlands at the Foot of the High Mountains" attract millions upon millions of people? How could the television series "Four Generations Under the Same Roof" fill China's television screens? How did the "Small Flowers" opera troupe of Zhejiang find nationwide fame? These inspiring examples are worth summing up and studying. As long as we make efforts, we can follow these examples and meet their standards. Each year, if every province and city can provide the masses with one or more television series like "Four Generations Under the Same Roof," produce songs like "Mid-August Moon," create dances like "Jinsuo and Yinsuo," and form opera troupes like the "Small Flowers" opera troupe, great changes will take place in the cultural life of the Chinese people.

CSO: 4005/020

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUANGMING RIBAO URGES SINGING OF NATIONAL ANTHEM

HK161311 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Commentator's Article: "Let Us All Sing the National Anthem Well"]

[Text] The national anthem is the manifestation of national dignity, the symbol of the spirit of the nation, and the most powerful voice of the people. All compatriots must sing the national anthem well. The national anthem of our great motherland is "March of the Volunteers." With its melody being loud, sonorous, clear, and forceful, the song is an expression of the Chinese people's determination to resist foreign aggressors to the end and to strive for self-improvement, self-strengthening, and self-renewal among the nations of the world.

It inspired us to win victories in the war of Resistance Against Japan and the War of Liberation and thus we did, and it has always impelled us to continuously forge ahead the road of socialism. Today, at the critical moment of rejuvenating the Chinese nation, we must at any time arouse the sense of national pride and boost the enterprising spirit of continuous self-renewal through singing the national anthem with spirit, and build a new great wall with our flesh and blood and turn our great motherland into a modern, powerful socialist country under the banner of patriotism.

Regrettably, at present, quite a few people cannot sing or fail to sing the national anthem well. Particularly when attending rallies or sports meets, some people fail to behave with respect while the national anthem is being played or sung. This shows that people in society at large have not yet attached proper importance to learning, singing, and playing the national anthem well. This state of affairs is out of tune with the spirit of the times. The departments concerned must pay attention to this problem and try to change this state of affairs.

Whether or not one can sing the national anthem or sing it well and whether or not one takes a serious attitude toward the national anthem is not an isolated issue. Through a person's attitude toward the national anthem, we can see whether or not he can place his country in a most lofty position and whether or not he always has his motherland at heart. Looking back at China's modern history, we can discover the truth that if a country is not independent, prosperous, and powerful, the future and happiness of individuals will be out

of the question. When the Japanese aggressors invaded our country, did quite a number of student youths not raise their angry voices, saying things like "why there is no room to place a classroom desk in this vast North China?" Today, although our country is no longer subjected to bullying and humiliation, it is still not prosperous and powerful. If a country is not strong and a nation is not esteemed by others, do individuals still have any value to speak of? Therefore, we must, no matter when have paramount concern for the country, always uphold patriotism, and place the interests of the motherland and the nation in the highest position. We must sing the national anthem in a regular and earnest way, because it can remind us always to be ready to dedicate ourselves heart and soul to the motherland, as complete dedication to the motherland is the duty of all Chinese people.

Generally speaking, when a nation's existence is in peril, the nation has the most powerful appeal and the people have the strongest national feeling. The singing of the national anthem can be popularized in the most extensive way, thus playing a great role. If we continue to sing "Arise, those who want not to be enslaved" today, then will this mean being out of fashion? Our answer is in the negative. Singing the national anthem can help us always keep in mind the suffering of the motherland under foreign aggression and oppression and the martyrs who laid down their lives for the sake of the motherland, and help us never forget that state power was not easily won. Not forgetting historical events and being prepared for danger in time of peace will strengthen our determination to carry out the construction of our motherland in peacetime. Meanwhile, in the present situation in which the world's science and technology are developing and bringing about changes day after day, if a country makes no progress, this will mean retrogression. We are living in a state of great historical change. The Chinese national has again entered a new critical moment. The people throughout the country must "not forget to struggle in unity and work hard for the rejuvenation of China." At this moment, we need to sing the national anthem with spirit, to pull ourselves together, and to urge ourselves to forge ahead continuously with the unique, pressing force of the rhythm of the "March of the Volunteers."

The national anthem is an expression of the intense emotion of the Chinese people's patriotism and heroism and of their common ideal of making their country strong with one heart and one mind. By singing the national anthem, all the Chinese people can exert themselves and keep forging ahead with their hearts beating in harmony and their wisdom and energy pooled together. Moreover, this is what we need in marching toward the four modernizations. Therefore, singing the national anthem well is the inner demand and the duty of the Chinese people in terms of both emotion and reason.

In brief, we must regard the practice of singing the national anthem well as an important content of conducting education in patriotism among the people all over the country, youngsters in particular. Leading cadres at various levels must take the lead in singing the national anthem well. Teachers in universities and secondary and primary schools must regularly teach their students to sing the song well and to cherish the national flag and national emblem so that our teenagers will willingly sing the national anthem well and cherish the national flag and national emblem, and so that the song "March of the Volunteers" will resound through the land of China, inspiring people to make contributions to the motherland with one heart and one mind.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NATIONAL LAMAISM SEMINAR ENDS--Chengdu, 18 Sep (XINHUA)--Altogether 550 lamaseries have been reopened in southwest China's Sichuan Province to meet the religious needs of the province's Tibetan population, according to a national seminar on Lamaism which closed here recently. Sichuan's 920,000 Tibetans mostly reside in its western part which adjoins the Tibet Autonomous Region. The majority of the Tibetans are followers of the Lama Buddhist religion. Some 10,000 of them had to go to lamaseries in Tibet or other places every year to observe their religious festivals because of a lack of local lamaseries. The central government, Sichuan Provincial Government, and local prefecture governments have spent more than one million yuan in the past few years on rebuilding lamaseries which had fallen into disrepair. The Sichuan government has also published Lamaist texts. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 18 Sep 85]

NEW ACADEMY OFFICIALS APPOINTED--Beijing, 6 Sep (XINHUA)--List of appointments and dismissals decided by the NPC Standing Committee and adopted by the 12th session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee: 1. Hu Qiaomu has been appointed honorary president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. 2. Hu Sheng has been appointed president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Ma Hong has been relieved from his post as president of the Academy of Social Sciences of China. 3. Zhao Fusan, Qian Zhongshu, Liu Guoguang, Li Shenzhi [2621 1957 0037], and Ru Xin have been appointed as vice presidents of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1154 GMT 6 Sep 85]

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EAST REGION

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XIANG NAN AT FUJIAN PHYSICIANS AWARD MEETING

OW171431 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting to invigorate Chinese medicine held an award ceremony 3 September to present citations, prizes, and honor certificates to the persons who have made outstanding achievements in practicing Chinese medicine and integrating Chinese and Western medicine.

Xiang Nan, Cheng Xu, Zhang Gexin, Huang Ming, Chen Mingyi and other leading comrades and Tian Jingfu, director of the Chinese Medicine Department of the Public Health Ministry, attended the ceremony. They also presented awards to the 1,670 veterans who have worked as Chinese medicine practitioners or pharmacists for more than 30 years, the 23 advanced units, and the collectives and individuals who are winners of the 71 scientific and technological achievement awards at or above the provincial level.

Xiang Nan spoke at the meeting. He said: Chinese medicine constitutes a major component part of our motherland's splendid culture. Modern Western medical science has a history of only a little over 100 years in China since it was first spread here. For several thousands of years, Chinese medicine and our traditional medical skills have been the principal means for the people of the Chinese nation to prevent and cure diseases. Our traditional art of healing is fairly highly regarded in the world. He hoped that Fujian would make further developments in Chinese medicine and in the integration of Chinese and Western medicine and advance beyond the rest of the country in Chinese medicine.

CSO: 4005/26

EAST REGION

XIANG NAN, OTHER FUJIAN LEADERS VISIT TEACHERS

OW180058 Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Dispatch by reporter Chen Zongliang]

[Excerpts] On 5 September, leading comrades of Fujian Province and Fuzhou City went to Fujian Normal University, Fuzhou No. 1 middle school, and Maidong Primary School to pay goodwill visits to the teachers working industriously to train competent persons.

At 0730, responsible comrades of Fujian Province and Fuzhou City, including Xian Nan, Yuan Qitong, Fu Zongbi, Ye Pingqiao, You Guangzhou, and Wu Youbo, and responsible persons of Fuzhou City's financial, trade, and urban construction departments arrived at the Fujian Normal University Campus. The leaders expressed gratitude to the school's faculty for the contributions they have made in training people's teachers.

Later, the provincial and city leaders called on the teachers of Maidong Primary School and inquired about their working and living conditions.

In the afternoon, despite a drizzle, the provincial and city leaders went to the Fuzhou No. 1 Middle School and called on some old teachers, including Wei Zhaoxin, Lin Tongzhou, Lin Biying, and Ma Xiufa, as well as a number of young and middle-aged teachers. The leaders extended festive greetings to the teachers.

CSO: 4005/26

EAST REGION

FUJIAN EMPHASIZES EDUCATION FOR TEACHERS

HK121401 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 85 p 1

[Report by XINHUA reporter Cai Guicun [6691 3802 2625]: "Fujian Attaches Importance to the Development of Teacher Education"]

[Excerpts] To achieve universal education and to institute the system of 9-year compulsory education it is necessary to train sufficient qualified teachers. In view of this, Fujian Province has made tremendous efforts to develop normal education and achieved outstanding results.

Apart from building 5 new normal schools, over the past years, Fujian Province has expanded 20 existing teachers' training schools (including 2 schools of training teachers for preschool education). These schools built more classroom buildings, dormitories, and sports grounds and opened teaching and research rooms of physical education, music, arts and crafts, physics, chemistry, and biology. This has provided favorable conditions for students.

Normal education has been allowed to develop rapidly in Fujian Province mainly due to the following effective measures taken in recent years:

First of all, adequate attention has been paid to the contingent of teachers who are specialized in normal education. During the 10 years of turmoil, the contingent of teachers working at normal schools had been decimated. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party committees and governments at various levels came to realize that normal education is the basis for making education universal. The Provincial Department of Education and education bureaus at different levels also attached great importance to the building of a contingent of teachers for normal schools.

Sufficient money appropriated to normal schools.

--Normal education strengthened through overall planning, and particularly much more help given to areas where normal education was weak.

--Leaders personally took a hand in solving practical problems concerning normal education.

CSO: 4005/26

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S RUI XINGWEN ON EDUCATION REFORM

OW171235 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Rui Xingwen, Secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee: "Strive To Raise the Quality of the Whole Nation and To Cultivate People for Building Socialism"]

[Excerpts] Editor's Note: This article is based on a speech delivered by Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, on 10 July at a Shanghai meeting on implementing the Decision on the Reform of the Educational Structure. [end note]

Soon after our arrival here, we came up with the matter of educational reform. The municipal party committee and the municipal government discussed the matter several times and we took it up on two occasions. We think that Shanghai has earnestly striven for and achieved results in implementing the CPC Central Committee's Decision on the Reform of the Educational Structure after the National conference on education. I will only touch on conceptual problems for your reference because I don't think I am capable of going into specifics on others.

The first problem concerns our party Central Committee's strategic policy: the CPC Central Committee's Decision on the Reform of the Educational Structure. By strategic policy, we do not mean a specific or a temporary decision, but a policy that is fundamental in nature, that is characterized by long-term functions, that has far-reaching effects. Many central comrades spoke on this point at the national conference on education, which means that the strategic policy is a problem that concerns the quality of the whole people and the generations to come.

The second problem is that the municipal party committee and the municipal government should, in accordance with the Decision on the Reform of the Economic Structure, make education one of our basic tasks.

All in all, education should be one of our main points in our work. Not only the municipal party committee and the municipal government, but also party organizations at all levels and governments at all

levels should recognize this; and in accordance with the reform spirit, pay more attention to education and do a really good job in educational work.

The third problem is that party organizations at all levels, governments at all levels, and mass organizations in Shanghai should attach importance to the problem of reform of the educational structure. We should actively provide leadership in the reform of the educational structure and take part in the work of reform of the educational structure. We should blaze a trail and create conditions for reform in the educational structure.

All in all, in addition to offering active leadership, working for education, blazing a trail and creating conditions for the development of education and for reform of the educational structure, we should do practical work.

The fourth problem is that educational workers are the gardeners who cultivate talents for socialist construction and raise the quality of the whole people. The vast numbers of teachers and staff members who are at the educational front are the backbone in this reform of the educational structure. They are the ones who cultivate and raise the quality of the whole people; they are the ones who cultivate talents for socialist construction; they are the ones who raise our quality as individuals; they are the ones who are teachers and examples to all. They deserve to be respected by the whole society and the whole people. At the same time, we place high hopes in them. The Chinese people place high hopes in our educational workers. Our socialist four modernizations, our building of two civilizations put high hopes in our educational workers.

Finally, on behalf of the municipal party committee, I convey my best regards and cordial greetings to all educational workers and their dependents in the municipality.

CSO: 4005/26

EAST REGION

ZHEJIANG ISSUES 1985 WINTER CONSCRIPTION ORDER

OW192139 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 85 p 1

[Dispatch by Zhang Shengliang and Sun Houjun]

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial Government and Military District on 9 September issued a 1985 winter conscription order, noting that Zhejiang's winter conscription will begin on 1 October.

The order stipulates: The persons to be conscripted this year will include rural youths who have graduated from a junior middle school or have a higher educational level and whose families have a relatively sufficient labor force; senior middle school graduates of the 1984 and 1985 classes in urban areas; young workers of factories, mines, enterprises and institutions who have graduated from senior middle school; and a small number of young women who graduated from senior middle schools in 1985. The age limits are 18 to 20 for men and 18 to 19 for women. This year's senior middle school graduates who have reached the age of 17 may join the army on a voluntary basis. The order emphasizes that conscription work is an important task in building up the army. The governments at all levels, the military subdistricts and the armed forces departments should make proper arrangements, strengthen organization and leadership over the work, and give wide publicity to the Military Service Law, so that the broad masses of the people, especially young people of conscription age, will raise their awareness of national defense, heighten their sense of law and discipline, and vie with one another to sign up for the army.

CSO: 4005/26

EAST REGION

PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION BEGINS

OW171451 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
15 Sep 85

[Text] The Standing Committee of the 6th Provincial People's Congress held its 13th Session at the Jiangxi Guesthouse today. The session was presided over by Chairman Wang Shufeng and attended by Wang Zemin, Zheng Xiaoxian, Liang Kaixuan, Huang Xiandu, Peng Shenxi, and Liu Bin, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee. Jiang Zhuping, provincial vice governor; (Li Ning), president of the Provincial Higher People's Court; and Wang Shuheng, chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers.

The session will hear and deliberate the Provincial People's Government's report on the economic situation in the province this year and the major task in the coming months; hear the Provincial Geology and Mineral Resources Bureau's report on the implementation of the provisional regulations on protection of Jiangxi Province's mineral resources; hear the Provincial Health Bureau's report on the implementation of the drug administration law; hear the provincial public security bureau's report on public security and social order; and make personnel appointments and removals.

Vice Governor Jiang Zhuping pointed out in his report: From last January to July, the province's total industrial output value reached 9.39 billion yuan, an increase of 34.48 percent over that of the same period last year. Excluding the industrial output value of villages and lower administrative units, the rate of increase was 28.27 percent, higher than the national growth rate of 22.8 percent. In addition, the growth rate of major economic targets has surpassed the national average. Especially heartening is that as of the end of July, the province's fiscal revenue amounted to 1.124 billion yuan, 300 million yuan or 36.4 percent more than that of the same period last year.

In outlining the principal task for the coming months, Jiang Zhuping said: In accordance with the guidelines of the Party Central Committee and the realities in our province, it is necessary to unify the ideological understanding throughout the province, correctly handle

the relationships between speed and efficiency and between macro-economic regulation and microeconomic flexibility, and take the management of urban and rural markets as a major issue. In the countrysides, it is necessary to continue to focus on vigorously promoting diversified undertakings and village and town industries and to strive to raise the proportions of secondary and tertiary industries. In the urban areas, it is imperative to take advantage of the favorable condition characterized by rapid and efficient industrial development, further readjust industry's internal production structure, strengthen the work on financial and taxation issues, speed up construction in old revolutionary phase areas, pay close attention to the reform of science-technology and educational systems, accelerate personnel training, and further improve the work style of governments at all levels as well as the economic departments. It is necessary to avoid empty talk and do more concrete work and conscientiously improve service.

Also present at the meeting as observers were responsible persons from departments concerned in the Provincial People's Government, Standing Committees of the People's Congress of some cities, counties, and city districts, as well as responsible persons from the prefectural liaison offices of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress.

The session began group discussion on Vice Governor Jiang Zhuping's report in the afternoon.

CSO: 4005/26

EAST REGION

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW172345 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The 13th meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a plenary session this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Wang Zemin, vice chairman of the Standing Committee. Attending were Chairman Wang Shufeng, vice chairmen Zheng Xiaoxian, Liang Kaixuan, Huang Xiandu, Peng Shengxi, and Liu Bin. Also present were (Chen Guifen), vice governor; (Li Ning), president of the provincial higher people's court; and Wang Shuheng, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate.

At the meeting, Jin Shusheng, director of the provincial public security bureau, reported on the province's current public security and social order. From December 1984 through July this year, the province has cracked a number of criminal cases. The rate of success is 7.8 percent higher than that during the same period last year. The province has deepened its drive in dealing severe blows to serious crime, and banning and confiscating pornographic material. It has also implemented various measures to tackle crime in a comprehensive manner. As a result, social order has improved remarkably.

He also reported on the existing problems in the province's public security and social order, and the work being done in this area.

At the end of the session, Wang Zemin, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, elaborated on the issues concerning the proposal on abolishing Jiangxi Province's electoral commission.

CSO: 4005/26

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

WINTER CONSCRIPTION MEETING--The provincial government and the provincial military district held a meeting in Hangzhou from 14 to 16 September on the conscription, replacement, and placement of demobilized servicemen for this winter. The meeting reviewed the work last year, commended 10 advanced units, and mapped out the arrangements for the work this winter. The meeting pointed out: Conscription is a major aspect in building national defense. Supplying fine servicemen is an important way for supporting the reduction-in-strength reorganization of the PLA and intensifying the modernization of national defense. It is also an unshirkable duty of local governments at all levels. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 17 Sep 85]

NATIONAL AIR DEFENSE CONFERENCE--A national conference on people's air defense opened in Shanghai yesterday. Attending the conference were (Wang Shixin), deputy director of the State Bureau of People's Air Defense; Guo Tao, deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region; Ni Tianzeng, vice mayor of Shanghai and vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal People's Air Defense Committee; Ba Zhongtan, commander of the Shanghai Garrison Command; and Ping Changxi, political commissar of the command. In Shanghai, more than 1 million square meters of air defense work have been used to provide space for production and other facilities to improve the people's living standards. The facilities include hostels and hotels, whose 22,600 beds account for one-fourth of the total number of beds of commercial hotels in the municipality; 83 shops and restaurants; and hospitals with 420 beds. These facilities have played a positive role in easing Shanghai's shortages in housing, restaurants, shops, and hospitals. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Sep 85]

V-J DAY ANNIVERSARY--The Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee office workers met on the afternoon of 26 August to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the war of resistance against Japan. Sang Guangyu, chairman of the Anhui Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, made a report on the victory in the war and the need to carry forward the revolutionary traditions. After reviewing the course of winning the war, Wang Guangyu pointed out:

The Chinese people won the 8-year war at a high price and with enormous national sacrifice. We must be highly jealous of the revolutionary victory, which was won by the death-defying Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC, and with the lives and blood of many revolutionary martyrs. Wang Guangyu urged the office workers to carry forward the party's glorious traditions and Yanan spirit, firmly implement the party's lines, principles and policies, assiduously study revolutionary theory and professional knowledge, achieve great revolutionary unity, further improve their work style and efficiency, and work hard to achieve the grand objectives of the four socialist modernizations. [Text] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 85 p 2]

CSO: 4005/26

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG EFFORTS TO BAR INFERIOR DRUGS COMMENDED

OW240802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Guangzhou, September 24 (XINHUA)--The Guangzhou medicine inspection office has been commended by the Guangdong Provincial Government for its efforts to bar the import of inferior drugs.

Since 1980, the office has helped halt the import of 700 batches of shoddy medicines worth millions of U.S. dollars via Guangzhou port, Guangdong Province, an official said.

Employing 100 people, the office is empowered by the Ministry of Public Health to check the quality of medicines brought into the country.

Over the past two years, the office's inspectors have checked the import of many faked traditional Chinese medicines, including tiger bones, areca, olibanum, myrrh and Spanish saffron. This has saved the state 1.3 million U.S. dollars.

Last July, inspectors found that 35 kg of purported bear gall bladders (a prized traditional medicine) were actually pig or cattle gall bladders.

Pharmacist Xie Peishan discovered that a Hongkong-made medicine for treating asthma contained a hormone, the prolonged use of which could cause gland disorders. A ban on the import of this medicine has been in effect since 1984.

They also found that a popular brand of Japanese-made tablets which claimed to contain bear gall were phoney. The Japanese firm had to apologize publicly and pay compensation.

Another case involved six tons of imported ethambutol hydrochloride priced at 390,000 U.S. dollars. The shipment was turned back immediately after large amounts of salt were found inside.

The office also determined that five tons of a medicine for treating hyperthyrea contained toxic matter. This saved the state 325,000 U.S. dollars, and, what is more important, prevented serious consequences to the health of consumers.

CSO: 4000/1

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI PROMOTES ZHUANG LANGUAGE COURSES

OW171926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Nanning, September 17 (XINHUA)--The Central Institute for Nationalities launched an advanced 21-subject course in the Zhuang minority language in this capital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region today.

It is the first course of its kind, and 102 Zhuang students who have passed the national college entrance examination have been enrolled.

Subjects to be taught include the Zhuang and Han languages, politics, journalism, translation and editing. After two years' study, the students will go on to become high school teachers or translators.

The course is being conducted in the Guangxi Zhuang Minorities Language School on the outskirts of Nanning, which has more than 500 students.

The Zhuang is the largest of China's 55 ethnic minorities, with more than 13 million people.

They live mainly in Guangxi, as well as in south-east Yunnan and north-west Guangdong Provinces.

Before liberation in 1949, the Zhuang people had no written language--only a spoken one. In 1982, the State Council approved a revised written language for the Zhuang people, which uses 26 Roman letters, based on a 1957 language program.

Guangxi regional authorities have promoted the Zhuang language by establishing 53 organizations in local counties and cities and by reviving Zhuang language schools.

Over the first six months of this year, about 110,000 Zhuang peasants studied in their own language, and more than 14,000 Zhuang pupils are now using text books written in the Zhuang language.

The region's 700 Zhuang-speaking officials are having difficulty meeting the demand for their services, according to regional authorities.

Students at the region's four teachers' institutes must now have a knowledge of both Han and Zhuang.

Both the Central and Guangxi Institute for Nationalities have a Zhuang language department, which trains specialists and teachers.

In addition, a Zhuang language weekly newspaper is published in Guangxi.

CSO: 4000/1

REFORM OF OLD IDEAS IN EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 85 p 3

/Article by Liang Zhaoming /4731 0340 3494/: "Educational Reform Must Replace Old Concepts"/

/Text/ The Guangdong provincial party committee and government recently called a conference on education in order to discuss and implement the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform of the Educational System," the spirit of the national conference on education, to carry out the policy decisions of the party Central Committee and to do research and formulate plans and measures for speeding up the development of Guangdong Province's educational work.

Xie Fei /6200 7236/, vice secretary of the provincial party committee, in his report to the conference pointed out that in order to reform the present educational system and change the backward state of education today we must carry out four kinds of changes in our thinking: the first is that every level of important leaders must change their idea that education is a job for the departments to handle and adopt an overall ideology in which education is involved in all areas of work. The second is that workers concerned with the economy must give up their idea of sticking just to economics and adopt the idea that the construction of the economy must depend on educational ideology. The third is that educators must change their closed view of education and adopt the ideology that education must serve the construction of the socialist economy and every aspect of the construction of modernization. The fourth is that every sector of society must give up the foolish and outworn idea of looking down on knowledge and talent and not respecting teachers. They must adopt a respect for knowledge, talent and teachers. They must concern themselves with stressing and supporting an ideology which fosters education.

The Guangdong provincial committee and government also decided that for some time to come they will be carrying out many projects to assist education. The most important are: every level of party and government leaders will go to the schools to investigate and study, to listen to the opinions of the teachers and students and to help them solve practical problems. Every year at the Chinese New Year and at the Teachers' Festival every level of party and government leaders should visit teachers in their homes, express concern for them and create an atmosphere of respect for teachers in our society. In the second half of 1985 the provincial treasury department will release 10 million yuan

for educational expenses. These funds will be used to repair the teachers' living accommodations and to buy more teaching equipment. In the next few years we will improve the living accommodations of the preschool, primary and secondary school teachers of the entire province. During the Seventh 5-Year Plan the province will collect funds to build a center for academic exchanges among teachers of institutions of higher learning as well as one convalescent hospital each for the teachers in higher education and for the teachers in popular education. Starting in 1986, the provincial planning office and the treasury office each will give out a certain number of foreign exchange directives and special RMB accounts to teachers in institutions of higher learning and to a few excellent secondary school teachers for further study abroad. We will increase our investment in education. This year basic investment in capital construction in institutions of higher learning under the province increased from 10.6 million to nearly 30 million yuan. Next year it will increase again to 32 million yuan. The investment in capital construction in popular education will increase from the original level of eight percent by an appropriate amount. The provincial treasury will increase the subsidy for adult education at an annual rate of five percent of the total costs of institutions of higher education. The concerned provincial and city leaders will create special sub-committees to make overall plans to resolve the problem of schools, living accommodations and land that has not yet been returned to schools as well as the problem of land that has been taken over for the expansion of schools.

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CSO: 4005/1386

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

YOUNGER, BETTER EDUCATED LEADERS--Changsha, 14 Sep (XINHUA)--Hunan at present has 1,012 county leaders with college educations and an average age of 42, accounting for 69 percent of the province's total, according to a local official here. Most of the leaders possess professional knowledge of agriculture, industry, finance and trade, politics and law, culture and education, and public health. They also have experience of working in government offices at lower levels. (China is now striving to promote younger, better educated and professionally competent leaders.) Many of Hunan's new leaders have proved themselves in implementing the country's new rural responsibility production policies. The leaders of the ten counties and cities in Hunan's Xiangxi Autonomous Prefecture of Tujia and Miao nationalities mostly belong to the two minority nationalities, the official noted. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 14 Sep 85]

WOMEN'S VOCATIONAL UNIVERSITY OPENS--Changsha, 16 Sep (XINHUA)--China's first state-run vocational university for women opened in this capital of Hunan Province on Saturday. The university will accept students of economics, law, tourism, construction and arts and crafts on three-year courses. The first group of 160 students has been enrolled from this year's senior middle school graduates. Acting President Shao Guoxiu said the university was aimed at improving the opportunities for women in Hunan Province. Women account for 71 percent of the nine million illiterate and semi-illiterate people in the province, and only 0.157 percent of its female population are college educated. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 16 Sep 85]

CSO: 4000/1

SOUTHWEST REGION

CADRES IN TIBET MUST STUDY LOCAL LANGUAGE

OW191644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1555 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Lhasa, September 19 (XINHUA)--Both Tibetan and Han cadres who work in Tibet must study the Tibetan language earnestly, said Baingqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Addressing officials in Nagqu Prefecture, northern Tibet, during a tour from September 12 to 16, Baingqen said that some Han cadres who were new to Tibet could not speak Tibetan, and even some Tibetan cadres were poorly-educated in their own language.

Tibetan cadres must study their own tongue as well as learning Han and other languages, and Han cadres and technicians working in Tibet must learn Tibetan.

He said: "Only in this way can they serve Tibetan people properly and contribute more to the strengthening of links between cadres and the public and between ethnic groups."

Young cadres and technicians should learn from those who came here in the 1950's and early '60's.

Since 1980, many translation institutes have opened in Tibet. Now all official documents are printed either in both Tibetan and Han or in Tibetan only. Reports of official meetings are translated into Tibetan.

All streets and parks in Lhasa and other towns have been given back their Tibetan names, and signs on shops, factories, offices and schools are in two languages.

The region's primary and middle schools teach mainly in the local language, and Tibetan courses have been organized in other parts of China.

CSO: 4000/2

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON SENDING CADRES TO WORK IN REMOTE AREAS

HK240657 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] On 19 September, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting for responsible cadres of various departments directly under the provincial authorities. The meeting was on mobilizing and working out plans for selecting and sending 500 middle aged and young cadres from the provincial organs to work in remote and mountainous areas.

Comrade Nie Ronggui delivered a speech at the meeting. He pointed out: The work of transferring a number of middle aged and young cadres who are well-educated and healthy, from the provincial organs to work in counties of minority nationalities, remote and mountainous areas in three autonomous prefectures, is favorable for developing and invigorating the economy of the mountainous areas. It also helps realize the province's strategic goal of making people rich and improving their standard of living. It also helps train the middle-aged and young cadres, improve their quality, overcome bureaucratism, improve the work style of the organs, streamline the organizations, and improve efficiency.

Comrade Nie Ronggui stressed: We must do well in the task of selecting and sending the cadres. First, the leadership of various units must be determined to assign this task to, and provide training for, outstanding and young cadres. Second, they must conduct a painstaking ideological and political education program for the cadres selected. Members of the party and the CYL must take the lead in supporting this task. Third, various units directly under the provincial authorities must authenticate the quality of the cadres selected.

CSO: 4005/020

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG ISSUES CIRCULAR ON STUDYING CENTRAL LEADERS' SPEECHES

HK171308 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Circular issued by the Xizang Regional CPC Committee on 19 September [as heard] on studying the speeches of leading comrades of the central authorities during the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region]

[Excerpts] The circular says: During the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Xizang Autonomous Region, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council sent congratulatory telegrams here. Hu Qili, who was head of the delegation of the central authorities, and leading comrades of the central authorities, including Li Peng, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, and Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan, delivered important speeches. On behalf of the regional CPC Committee and the People's Government, Comrade Wu Jinghua delivered a work report.

These speeches and report fully affirmed the important achievements our region has scored over the past 20 years, correctly summed up the past experiences, and put forward the future objectives for struggle and for all tasks. They are of extremely important significance for encouraging the people of all nationalities throughout the region to advance along the correct orientation pointed out by the central authorities, to work with one heart and one mind, to unite, to work hard, and to win a new victory.

Party organizations and propaganda departments at all levels must organize the cadres and the masses to seriously study these congratulatory telegrams, speeches, and report and mobilize the cadres and the masses to advance bravely toward the aim of building a new socialist rich, united, and civilized Xizang.

We must unswervingly implement three great tasks with economic work as the focus. In embarking on economic construction, we must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of working hard and relying on ourselves, continue to emancipate our minds, reform the economic structure, do well in opening up to the outside world, promote economic exchanges, develop commodity production, and gradually achieve a benign cycle of the urban and rural economy in our region.

While doing well in grasping economic work, which is based on history and the present state of our region, we must do well in building a socialist spiritual

civilization with the characteristics of the nationalities in Xizang. We must attach a high degree of importance to and must really run education well. We must train a large number of qualified personnel who can meet the needs of construction in our region. We must further implement the party's policies on nationalities and religions, must extensively unite patriotic personages of various circles, must develop and strengthen the patriotic united front, and must fully arouse and give full play to all positive factors so as to make them serve construction in our region.

CSO: 4005/020

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN VICE GOVERNOR ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE

HK231412 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] The 15th session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its second plenary meeting yesterday. Vice Governor (Tu Haiqing) delivered a report at the meeting on the implementation of national economic and social development plans in the province from January to August of this year.

In his report, he said: From January to August, the province did well in implementing the national economic and social development plans. Most of the targets assigned by the plans were fulfilled or overfulfilled.

On fully fulfilling the national economic and social development plans, Vice Governor (Tu) reported the six measures adopted by the provincial government:

First, in accordance with market demands and whenever possible, the government will make appropriate arrangements for the industrial and communication production. Rational growth should be maintained under the prerequisite of improving economic results.

Second, the government will adopt effective measures to resolutely put an end to the situation of the quality of some industrial product becoming poor.

Third, we must check the scale of capital construction and improve investment results.

Fourth, we must appropriately check the scale of credit and continue to solve problems of a shortage of capital.

Fifth, on the basis of maintaining a steady growth in grain production, we must readjust the agricultural structure.

Sixth, we must firmly grasp the issue of commodity circulation, check the increase in prices, and make arrangements for the autumn market during the busy season.

The participants at the meeting listened to a report by Duan Bingren, director of the provincial Financial Department, on the implementation of 1985

budgetary revenue and expenditure from January to July. Also heard was a report by Yan Chengtao, director of the provincial auditing bureau, on the implementation of the province's auditing and examination work.

The meeting was presided over by Peng Dixian and Wang Yanli, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. The meeting was attended by He Haoju, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Qin Chuanhou, Ji Chunguang, Meng Dongbo, Liu Yunbo, Liu Haiquan, Liu Xilin, Zhaxi Zeren, Wang Ao, and (Deng Zhili), vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Also present were Ren Mingyun, president of the provincial People's Higher Court, and Gao Zhenzhong, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

CSO: 4005/020

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMITTEE MEETING ON PARTY WORK STYLE

HK240252 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Excerpts] In the morning of 20 September, the regional CPC Committee Discipline Inspection Committee held its 5th enlarged meeting in Lhasa. The meeting was attended by members of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee and responsible comrades of various prefectural and city Discipline Inspection Committees, of the region's departments, committees and bureaus, and of the regional military district Discipline Inspection Committee. Bixi Zhema, deputy secretary of the regional Discipline Inspection Committee, delivered a work report entitled straightening out the party work style and promoting the development of economic construction.

In the report, Bixi Zhema said: The last enlarged meeting of the Discipline Inspection Committee was held in November last year. It has been more than nine months since then. During this period, we have mainly accomplished the following tasks:

First, we have rectified the ideology guiding the work of discipline inspection. In the past, we focused on investigating cases about the misconduct of the party members. Now, we have changed the focal point to the party work style of the ruling party, thereby ensuring a smooth progress in reforms and other tasks and bringing vitality to the work of discipline inspection.

Second, we have scored successes in rectifying new unhealthy tendencies.

Third, following the party rectification work, the mountainous areas have further proved the party work style of party committees at and above county level.

Fourth, from January to June, the regional Discipline Inspection Committee handled 271 cases of complaints from the people through visits and letters.

Fifth, we have hit at crimes and have taken party and government disciplinary or economic measures against the parties concerned.

Sixth, we have strengthened the construction of discipline inspection organs at various levels.

In the report, Bixi Zhema proposed the future tasks. Bixi Zhema said: The future tasks of the party's discipline inspection work are: First, to further rectify the ideology guiding the party's discipline inspection work; second, to continue to rectify the new unhealthy tendency; third, to strengthen the education on party spirit and to improve the political quality of party members; fourth, to continue to fight against serious economic crimes; and fifth, to further strengthen the ideological and organizational construction of discipline inspection departments.

CSO: 4005/020

HEBEI CONFERENCE COMMEMORATES VICTORY OVER JAPAN

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jul 85 p 1

/Article by Liu Mingyang /0491 2494 2254/ /

/Text/ Hebei Province's academic conference to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory over Japan was held in Fuping on 10-15 July.

This conference, under the leadership of the provincial committee, was called jointly by the joint provincial committee on the social sciences, the provincial association for research on the history of the CPC, the provincial academy of the social sciences, the provincial committee for the collection and editing of material on the history of the CPC and the party school of the provincial committee. More than 180 people participated in the conference. These included old comrades who worked at the Hebei base area during the war, such as Duan Suquan /3008 5685 2938/, Yin Zhi /1428 0772/, Zhang Kerang /1728 0344 6245/ and Lu Zhiguo /7120 3112 0948/, responsible comrades of the Baoding local committee and the Fuping County committee Cang Zhenguo /5661 2182 0948/ and Wang Zhenrong /3769 2182 2837/, our province's historians and educators, comrades from the Office for the Study of the Documents of the Central Authorities of the CPC, the CPC Central Party School and the Central Archives of the CPC as well as historians, educators and scholars from Beijing, Tianjin, Shandong and other fraternal provinces and municipalities. The conference heard more than 130 papers and special reports.

Hu Kaiming /5170 7030 2494/, director of the provincial committee's office on the collection of party historical materials and Xu Dunxing /1776 4783 1840/, chairman of the provincial joint committee on the social sciences, gave talks at the opening and closing ceremonies.

They pointed out that our country's War of Resistance Against Japan, under the banner of the national united front proposed by the CPC, was founded on the cooperation of the KMT and the CPC. Every class of society--workers, peasants, merchants, students and soldiers--every nationality, every democratic party and group, every anti-Japanese organization and all sorts of patriots and overseas compatriots broadly participated in an entirely national war. It was the first completely victorious people's war of national liberation against a foreign invader in more than 100 years. It was also an important element in the worldwide struggle against fascism. Hebei during the War of Resistance

Against Japan was an important battlefield in the enemy's rear. During the 8 years of war the people of Hebei mobilized completely. If they had money, they gave money; if they had guns, they gave guns; and if they had men, they gave their men. They gave whatever strength they had. They showed tremendous patriotism and an unconquerable spirit of revolutionary heroism. As we commemorate the 40th anniversary of the victory in the War of Resistance Against Japan, it is certainly worthwhile that we meet here in Fuping County, a model county as well as the center of the Hebei model anti-Japanese base area with its glorious revolutionary tradition, to remember the martyrs to the revolution. We come also to show our concern for the people of the old base area by visiting them, to develop academic exchanges, to study the excellent tradition of the people of the old base area and to probe the history of the anti-Japanese base area.

During the meeting, scholars and comrades from organizations directly under the central leadership and fraternal provinces and municipalities as well as old comrades and historians of our province spoke their minds freely and learned by exchanging views in order to develop academic exchange. On the basis of their own experience or the documents they had studied, they probed every aspect of the history of China's War of Resistance Against Japan and of the anti-Japanese base areas. They fully evaluated the glorious historical significance of China's War of Resistance Against Japan and the role of the firm rock in midstream which our army and the base areas played in the enemy's rear in the context of the national battlefield. Everyone believed that were it not for the correct leadership of the CPC, the heroic struggle and the bloodshed by the army and the people of the base areas, then there could have been no victory in the struggle against the Japanese. The Chinese people would not have achieved complete independence and liberation. Everyone also fully discussed the significance and experiences of the second period of cooperation between the KMT and the CPC. They summarized the rich experiences of the wartime anti-Japanese base areas in the construction of the army, the government and the united front, in financial and economic construction and in the construction of education and health. The bases' areas also helped in the construction of worker, peasant, women's, youth and other mass organizations. The participants contributed much important historical material.

The participants in the conference, who were filled with revolutionary sentiments, paid their respects to the martyr's mausoleum, swept the tombs of the martyrs and reverently presented flowers to the revolutionary martyrs. They also visited the ruins of Chengn nzhuang, where Mao Zedong and other leading comrades lived in those years, and the Revolutionary Museum. Some old comrades who had fought at Fuping also visited the old buildings in which Tong Ganku /0681 3927 5388/ and Gong Huaman /0364 1891 7181/ had lived.

12369

CSO: 4005/1386

NORTH REGION

PRE-1949 KMT DEFECTORS AWARDED CERTIFICATES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 85 p 1

/Article by Xu Yi /6079 3015/ /

/Text/ In line with the important plan of the CPC Central Committee our province since April has been awarding certificates to former KMT members who have proved that they had rebelled and had come over the people's side. By 10 June, the status of 6,132 people had been established. The true situation of 59.17 percent of these is known beyond doubt. Of this number, 1,167 have been issued certificates, or about 19 percent of those whose status is known.

During the process of issuing these certificates every local party organization and the concerned departments conscientiously carried out the party's policy toward those who had rebelled and had come over to the people's side. These workers insisted on seeking truth from the facts and on keeping their work free from errors or omissions. Jiancheng County relied on the memories of old party members and cadres in the War of Resistance Against Japan and in the War of Liberation of incidents in which KMT members rebelled and came over to the side of the people. It also checked the archives and relevant materials and clarified materials from other areas or from the army on KMT members who had rebelled and come over to the side of the people, among other methods. It very swiftly got to the bottom of things. Chengde City in its investigation to get to the bottom of things insisted on reinvestigating the treating equally those who had not appealed for a change of status and those who had, those who had not come by as well as those who had; and those who had died as well as those who are now living. This painstaking work brought results. The number of those who had rebelled and had come over to the people's side increased from 417 to 503.

In order to increase the enthusiasm of those who had rebelled and had come over to the people's side, those municipalities, provinces and ordinary cities which have already completed the first phase of the work of issuing certificates have called meetings to discuss those who had rebelled and had come over to the people's side. The responsible comrades of the local party committee and government appeared at the conference to give talks praising the patriotic actions of those who had rebelled and had come over to the side of the people. The leaders affirmed the contributions of these people over the past several decades to the liberation of the Chinese people, the task of construction and the great task of unifying the motherland. They encouraged them to continue to promote the patriotic psirit and to contribute their strength to the great tasks of unifying the motherland and to the four modernizations.

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN GOVERNMENT FULFILLS PROMISED TASKS

OW200326 Beijing XINHUA in English 0259 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Tianjin, September 20 (XINHUA)--The Tianjin City Government has won the trust of the citizens by accomplishing the 20 tasks which it promised at the beginning of this year.

This is a new policy adopted by the Tianjin City Government to solve the city's problems. The results of the municipal government's efforts should be seen by the end of the year, Mayor Li Ruihuan stressed.

"The government should work for the people. If it fails to solve the problems in people's lives, it will lose their trust," Li said.

As one of the priority tasks, 20,000 families living in the low-lying areas where flooding used to be frequent were moved to new apartments before the rainy season this year.

All the other tasks have been or are being carried out, including building a new street and renovating 40 old ones, adding 40 new parks, constructing a tourism street in the ancient Qing Dynasty style and a large department store, providing piped gas for more families, building 40 new-style villages with running water for peasants and improving the educational conditions in the countryside.

In recent years, the Tianjin City Government is concentrating on improving the people's living conditions.

In the past four years, 13.7 million square meters of housing has been built. A total of 14 streets have been widened, and 13 new bridges have been added to improve the traffic conditions in the city.

The sewage of 403 factories has been brought under control, and 90 factories emitting noise and pollution have been moved out of the downtown section, while a sewage treatment plant handling 260,000 tons of sewage each day has gone into operation.

A new gas plant providing cooking gas for some 100,000 families, has been completed.

In return, the Tianjin people repay their government by devoting themselves to municipal works wholeheartedly.

CSO: 4000/1

NORTH REGION

NEW MEASURES TO REFORM THE CADRE SYSTEM URGED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 85 p 2

[Article by Du Zhengmin /2629 2182 3046/ Director of the Shanxi Provincial Personnel Bureau: "Bold Measures Must Be Employed to Reform the Cadre Personnel System/

[Text/ The economic reform that centers around the urban area requires corresponding changes in the cadre personnel system. Therefore, successful reform of the cadre personnel system is significant not only in the short run but also in the long run.

Accelerated development of scientific technology and the new technological revolution have brought upon the world a new age of information. In view of this fact, the economic development in any given nation is in essence a battle that must be fought with knowledge and talented people. Countries that are equipped with the essential know-how and human talent will make progress; those that lack these elements will lag behind. This is why in instituting measures to reform the personnel system we must recognize the competitiveness among the nations of the world and be perceptive, far-sighted and aggressive.

At present, Shanxi has more than 214,000 intellectuals (25th in the entire country) whose cultural level is above average. According to preliminary estimates, approximately 1 million people talented in various specialized subjects will be needed by the province by the end of this century. The personnel departments are confronted with a new mission and that is they must discover, produce and utilize talented people and bring their initiative into full play in order to assure that the demands of energy, heavy, and chemical industries are met.

Under the guidance of party committees and governments of various levels, personnel departments in Shanxi have instituted the following measures to reform the personnel system: extending managerial power to more personnel cadres, consolidating administrative procedures, disintegrating the "iron rice bowl" and "life-long appointment system" by trial-implementing the system of appointing cadres to township (town) positions, hiring cadres

on the basis of examination and evaluation results, expediting the circulation of talented people by forming talent circulation service centers, and implementing the personnel responsibility system and the system of evaluation and rewards and penalties in party and political organizations. With respect to the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals, problems concerning "changing from agricultural to non-agricultural professions" by 6,357 households of technical cadres and high school and elementary school teachers have been resolved. However, the provincial party committee and the provincial government still expect a lot more from us. We must reform the personnel system by centering personnel work around the economic construction in order to meet the demands of the economic reform and Shanxi's energy, heavy, and chemical industries.

In reforming the personnel managerial system, we should adhere to the principle of minimum interference and should strive for effective and responsive management; we should extend managerial power to lower-level cadres. In the past, the cadre deployment system was excessively rigid and complicated; progress has been achieved but greater changes must be made in order to streamline administrative procedures and reduce interference. Personnel departments of various levels should be unified in their approaches to the issue of reducing interference. Reducing interference does not imply a total absence of control; it simply means that personnel departments of higher levels will have to coordinate and oversee the work carried out by lower levels. They must also conduct basic-level investigations, study the circumstances and problems that arise as a result of the new policy and offer appropriate and timely guidance.

We should establish the system of appointments of limited duration. From now on, the duration of a person's tenure in a position will be limited regardless of whether he was elected, appointed or contracted so that the personnel managerial system can be more flexible and responsive. We should gradually try inviting applications for openings in the technical area in economic management departments and enterprises. In hiring cadres, we must adhere to the employment standards set for the new era and select those people who meet the requirement of the four modernizations.

As we deploy cadres in a systematic and well-organized manner, we should also facilitate the circulation of talented people through a variety of channels. It should be reasonable and be directed from the urban areas to the rural villages, from open country to mountainous areas, from larger organizations to smaller agencies, from state-run enterprises to collective ones, and from administrative departments to economic, educational, scientific research and judicial departments or enterprises. We should offer appropriate material assistance to those involved in the circulation. We should guard against an "unrestricted flow" of talented people. We should not only endorse reasonable circulation but also offer

support to those who resign because they feel they cannot apply what they know. We should engage in ideological and political work and instill in agencies and people the idea that the collective welfare is more important in order to straighten out the relationship between the individual, the collective and the state. We should perfect the personnel responsibility system and cadre training programs in order to improve the quality of cadres and their work.

12680

CSO: 4005/1436

NORTH REGION

OPINIONS OF NON-PARTY MEMBER PERSONAGES RESPECTED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 85 p 1

/Article by Xu Shiying /6079 0013 5391/: "Shanxi United Front Department
Cadres Solicits Opinions of Non-Party Member Personages"

/Text/ In mid-July, officials of the provincial party committee's united front department visited various democratic parties and industrial, commercial and religious societies to solicit non-party member personages' views on the party consolidation work conducted by the department.

Representatives of the provincial People's Revolutionary Society, the Democratic League, the Democratic Progress Society, the People's Founding Society, the Jiusan Society, the Democratic Party of Peasants and Workers, the provincial Association of Industry and Commerce, the provincial Buddhist Society, and the provincial Society of Patriotic Catholics expressed their views freely. They asked the united front department to carry on the fine tradition of united front work, improve its work style and methods, engage in reform, and assume a more responsive and flexible approach in order to expand its work and understand newly developed circumstances and problems.

Officials of the provincial party committee's united front department expressed appreciation of these comments and suggestions. They also promised to help these groups resolve some of the problems that have been plaguing them. They also urged comrades of various democratic parties, industrial and commercial societies and religious groups to hold more such meetings and to work together to create a new phase in Shanxi's united front work.

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CSO: 4005/1436

NORTH REGION

NEW PERSONNEL MAGAZINE PUBLISHED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 85 p 1

/Text/ This reporter has learned that copies of the first issue of "Personnel"--a magazine that covers principally the reform of the personnel system--have been distributed from Taiyuan to 27 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions, including Beijing, Shanghai, and Jiangsu province. At the same time, subscriptions from Guangdong province and remote areas in Qinhai and Xinjiang continue to arrive.

"Personnel" is a journal of political theories published jointly by the department of labor and talent of the "China Labor Personnel News," the Shanxi CPC provincial party committee's organizational department and the Shanxi provincial Bureau of Personnel. In its premier issue, the magazine summarizes the experience acquired by various localities in reforming the personnel system, introduces the personnel and wage systems in the U.S. and the USSR, the perfecting of the personnel responsibility system ("Limiting the Duration of a Cadre's Tenure in a Position and Instituting Target Management") by Shanxi's Yicheng County, and how the director of the plastic material factory in Linfen, Zhao Guangzu, seeks, treasures and respects talented people ("A Contemporary Xiaohe" and "On the Treatment of the Personnel of the Electrical Engineering College"). It also features works of reportage and reports on current policies; in addition, it includes congratulatory essays by Wang Zhaohua, vice minister of the CPC Central Committee's organizational department, and Jiao Shanmin, vice minister of labor personnel.

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CSO: 4005/1436

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE TO BE POPULARIZED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 1

[Article: "Conference on Popularization of Legal Knowledge Resolves to Popularize Legal Knowledge within 5 Years"]

[Text] Officials from various provincial and municipal propaganda and judicial departments convened in Daixian County from July 25 to 27 to discuss the specifics concerning the directive handed down by the party Central Committee's Propaganda and Judicial Departments to "popularize legal knowledge among all citizens within 5 years."

Participating in the discussions were member of the Shanxi CPC provincial Party Committee's standing committee and propaganda minister, Zhang Weiqing, and assistant director of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and secretary of the Council on Political and Legal Affairs, Zhang Jianmin.

The consensus was that the popularization of legal knowledge is tied in with the spiritual construction of China, can improve the quality of the Chinese people, strengthen the democratic rights of our citizens, and assure economic development and social order; in other words, it is of vital importance to every citizen. Leaders of various levels should unify ideology and place special emphasis on the issue.

The popularization of legal knowledge should be conducted in a well-organized and systematic manner. It should aim at cadres, particularly leading cadres, and young people. Target areas will include Taiyuan, Datong, Changzhi, Yangquan, Jincheng, Yizhou, Yuci, Linfen, Houma, Yuancheng and Lishixian. Party and political organs in various counties and townships (towns) should also trial-implement the policy; each organ should appoint a leader to be in charge of the work instead of assigning the responsibilities to a group of cadres. The general goal is to popularize legal knowledge among cadres between the latter half of 1985 and the first half of 1987 and then extend the effort to the masses of young people. In order to assure the quality of the popularization movement, we should, in the next 2 years, form training programs for cadres of various levels so that they can study the laws and ordinances stated in the "Constitution," the "Penal Code" and "Laws Concerning Economic Contracts." Under the guidance of their respective party organizations, ordinary cadres should also spend around 2 weeks studying legal

knowledge. These programs must be subject to scrutiny and cadres should be evaluated in terms of their enthusiasm to study the law and their understanding and enforcement of the law.

The popularization of legal knowledge is a systematic project. Participants proposed that party and political leaders of various levels be personally involved in the movement and formulate policies in accordance with their respective local conditions in order to strengthen leadership, equip cadres with legal know-how and coordinate various sectors. Public, procuratorial, legal, judicial, cultural, propaganda, educational, industrial, youth and women organizations should also set forth self-imposed goals and organize a contingent of personnel to engage in propaganda education. Participants also revised the "Policy Concerning Popularizing Legal Knowledge Among the Cadres and the Public in Shanxi."

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CSO: 4005/1438

NORTH REGION

PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES DEPARTMENTS COMMENDED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Li Xiangde [2621 4382 1795] and Lin Peirong [2651 1014 2837]:
"The Provincial Military District Commends 85 Armed Units for Hard Work
and Efforts to Streamline]

[Text] The provincial military district issued a bulletin in mid-July to
praise 85 people's armed forces departments for hard work and efforts to
streamline.

These units share the following characteristics:

--The People's Militia have been active. The 13 county armed units in Yanbei
district have accomplished 79 percent of their annual training programs
and 115 percent of the optional flying missions. All agencies responsible
for constructing training centers and armories have expedited their work
and will be able to complete all projects by the end of August. Considerable
progress has been made in the effort to form "joint schools" and improve
the livelihood of militiamen for the construction of the two kinds of civili-
zation. The Beijing Units and the General Political Department have publicly
praised these achievements.

--New reform measures continue to be instituted. After having achieved
impressive results in reforming urban militia work, the 5 armed units affili-
ated with the Taiyuan military district have recently mobilized several
thousand militiamen to contribute to enterprises for greater economic results.

--Basic-level work has continuously been stressed. After having completed
work for reserve forces in April, the majority of the comrades of the four
armed units affiliated with the Yizhou military district worked for an addi-
tional three months at the basic level in order to assure the quality of
organizational work. Their performance has been applauded by the General
Political Department.

--The construction of military compounds has been continuous. As of now,
more than 50 agencies have checked up their warehouses and recorded the
various kinds of materials they have in order to stop losses. More than
60 agencies are renovating and landscaping their compounds to improve the
environment in which local armed units live.

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CSO: 4005/1438

NEW PLACEMENT POLICY FOR DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS INSTITUTED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jul 85 p 1

[Article by Li Zhi [2621 2535]: "New Criteria Announced Concerning the Placement of Demobilized Soldiers"]

[Text] Beginning this year, Shanxi province will institute certain reform measures concerning the placement of demobilized soldiers: "four kinds" of demobilized soldiers will be "taken care of" and certain cadres will be assigned "appropriate responsibilities"; depending on performance and individual specialties, a number of demobilized soldiers will be allowed to become cadres. These measures lay the foundation for the task to streamline our armed forces.

Since the June announcement of the strategic decision to reduce military personnel by 1 million, Shanxi province has been actively involved in preparatory work for the reduction. The provincial Office of Military Personnel Turned Cadres has studied problems concerning placement of demobilized soldiers, the demand for people talented in various specialized subjects, the structures, capacities and staff sizes of various organizations and agencies. On the basis of the study, it has been decided that "four kinds" of demobilized soldiers will be "given special care" and some cadres will be assigned "appropriate responsibilities." The four kinds are: those who rendered outstanding services while in the military; those whose participation in battles proved to be meritorious; those who have been awarded Merit Citation Class II; those who have fought in the mountainous areas in Xizang, Xinjiang and Qinghai and those who served on island hardship posts. Cadres talented in specialized subjects will be assigned appropriate work.

The provincial Office of Placement of Demobilized Soldiers has initiated a variety of placement opportunities and mobilized the entire province to propose the talented to office. As of now, 75 counties (cities) have founded placement centers for veterans and 17,483 veterans from the rural areas have become specialty households and workers and basic-level cadres of town and township enterprises. After having gone through a special training program, 450 demobilized soldiers from the urban area have managed to specialize in one or two subjects and have been granted the status of cadre.

At present, Shanxi province has concluded on schedule placement work for 1985 and is ready to proceed with the work scheduled for 1986.

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CSO: 4005/1438

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

SUIYUAN UPRISING MARKED--Huhhot, 17 Sep (XINHUA)--The Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee held a memorial meeting today to mark the 36th anniversary of the Suiyuan Uprising. Attending the meeting were former Kuomintang and CPC deputies who took part in the peace talks for the Suiyuan Uprising, and those military and political figures and famous patriotic personnel who participated in the uprising. Those attending the meeting recalled how Generals Fu Zuoyi, Dong Qiwu, and Sun Lanfeng resolutely led their troops to stage the uprising under the influence of the CPC's patriotic policy. They believed that the history of the past 36 years irrefutably proved that the road they took was correct. They called for the third cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC and hoped that the two parties would make contributions to promoting prosperity of the motherland. In his written statement to the meeting, 90-year old Sun Lanfeng, former commanding general of the Kuomintang 9th Army Corps and one of the leaders of the Suiyuan Uprising, called on his relatives and friends in Taiwan to judge the hour and size up the situation, to conform to the historical trend of the times and to make a wise choice and use their actual deeds to make contribution to promoting the peaceful reunification of the motherland. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 17 Sep 85]

CSO: 4005/020

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON CHECKING OBSCENE ARTICLES

SK270401 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Sep 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 September, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government held a telephone conference in Shenyang to summarize the work of investigating and banning obscene articles in the province.

The conference was presided over by Wang Julu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee. Shen Xianhui, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech. Attending the conference were party and government leading comrades of the various cities and counties, as well as responsible comrades of the various provincial-level departments concerned.

The conference held that during the past 3 months, our province has achieved remarkable achievements in investigating and banning obscene articles and has basically checked the evil trend of playing obscene videotapes. We have investigated and confiscated a great number of obscene articles, dealt blows to and handled a number of persons who engaged in activities of violating law and discipline by using obscene videotapes, sorted out and consolidated videotape projection business units, and enabled the broad masses of people to receive education universally. As for the future work involving investigating and banning, the conference stressed that we should foster the idea of fighting a long-term battle and persist in carrying out the work regularly.

In line with the relevant spirit of the central authorities, the conference called for abolishing all videotape projection businesses. The party and government organs; the PLA units; schools; and non-cult non-radio, and non-television departments, as well as various enterprises and establishments, may take the projection of videotapes as a means of education for their own use. They should not sell tickets nor should they engage in videotape playing business. All units and individuals should strictly observe the stipulations of the State Council. It is strictly forbidden to smuggle, import, record, print, and project counterrevolutionary, obscene, and violent videotapes, books, and pictures, as well as those spreading feudal and superstitious ideas. The import of library and artistic videotapes from foreign countries, Hong Kong, and Taiwan by the provincial cultural, radio, and television

departments should be approved by the Ministry of Radio and Television and the Ministry of Culture. All other localities and units have no [word indistinct] to approve the import of literary and artistic videotapes. We should organize and establish the Liaoning provincial social cultural administrative committee to exercise unified leadership over and to comprehensively manage all social cultural activities of the province and the projection of videotapes, as well as the book, press, and periodical markets. Vice Governor Lin Sheng would serve as chairman of the provincial social cultural administrative committee, and Lin Yan, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, as vice chairman.

CSO: 4005/33

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPC OFFICIAL SPEAKS AT EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE

SK111125 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 August, Shen Xianhui, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, delivered a speech at the provincial educational work conference entitled "Strengthen and Improve the Ideological and Political Work of Schools and Train Qualified Talented Persons for the Four Modernizations Construction."

Comrade Shen Xianhui pointed out: Strengthening and improving the ideological and political work of schools is an important task lying before us. He said: The new historical period in which we are living has set many new tasks for us in the course of carrying out ideological and political work. Our work will become more complicated and arduous.

While touching on the necessity of strengthening and improving ideological and political work, Comrade Shen Xianhi said: The practice of opening to the outside world and carrying out reform and invigorating the economy domestically has provided a boundless classroom and a great number of vivid living teaching materials for us to train the broad masses of youths to become talented persons with a pioneering and creative spirit. However, this practice has inevitably brought some negative influences. Although we have done much and have accumulated many experiences in this regard, our work still lags far behind the demand of the objective situation and the ideological and political work of our schools is still very weak in general. To this end, the ideological and political work of schools must be greatly strengthened. He said: The fundamental task of schools is to train various kinds of qualified talented persons to meet the needs of socialist construction and social development. And the fundamental task of the ideological and political work of schools is to serve the training of talented persons, to persist in educating the broad masses of teachers and students with Marxism, to encourage them to be determined to keep forging ahead bravely for the prosperity of the motherland, to render outstanding services, and to ensure the overall moral, intellectual, and physical development of students so that schools will become really strong bastions for resisting decadent corrosive capitalist influences as well as other influences and for building the socialist spiritual civilization.

Comrade Shen Xianhui held that in order to realize the aforementioned guiding ideologies, we should achieve the following:

1. In addition to eliminating the leftist influence of "putting ideological and political work above everything else," we should also ensure that ideological and political work will play a part in serving and guaranteeing economic construction.
2. People of the various administrative levels should conscientiously study the ideological features of students of the present age and should analyze the strong points and weak points of various kinds of students in order to have ideological and political work become more purposeful and persuasive.
3. We should properly handle the relationship between inheritance and creation, promote the fine traditions of the party's ideological and political work, discard outdated ideas, concepts, and methods that fall short of the needs of the present situation, [word indistinct] new experiences in ideological and political work.

Comrade Shen Xianhui emphatically pointed out: We should attach great importance to the students' education on ideals and grasp it as a major point of the ideological and political work of schools and as one of the long-term strategic tasks. The main purpose of conducting education on communist ideals among students is to enable the young students to foster lofty communist ideals and a firm communist conviction, and to become successors of the communist cause.

While touching on ways to make education on ideals yield due effect, Comrade Shen Xianhui held that first of all we should conduct such education purposefully, which means that we should integrate theory with practice. We should clarify the main ideological problems of students and have a definite object in view while conducting education. Second, we should set different demands on the various levels of college, primary and middle school students.

CSO: 4005/26

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING'S JOB-ARRANGEMENT MEETING FOR RETIRED ARMYMEN

SK260425 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] After a 2-day session, the provincial meeting on making job arrangements for the retired army cadres concluded in Shenyang City on 24 September. Comrade Zuo Kun, deputy leader of the provincial group in charge of making job arrangements for the retired army and vice governor of the province, attended the meeting and delivered a speech, in which he mapped out the 1985 plan for making job arrangements for the retired army cadres.

In his speech, he emphatically attached importance to enhancing the understanding of the work of making job arrangements for the retired army. He urged the localities and departments throughout the province to extensively publicize the importance of the work of making job arrangements for the retired army and to make concerted efforts in successfully making job arrangements for the retired army cadres.

The meeting was sponsored by the provincial group in charge of making job arrangements for the retired army. During the meeting, participating comrades earnestly and carefully analyzed and studied the work of making job arrangements for the retired army throughout the province and worked out some feasible measures in this regard. The comrades from the disaster-stricken areas including Dalian, Dandong, Benxi, and Panjing cities, and the Liaohe oil fields expressed that they should resolutely make proper job arrangements for the retired army cadres no matter how serious the difficulties are.

CSO: 4005/33

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON DEALING WITH THREE TYPES OF PERSONS

SK200428 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee's group for verifying and investigating the "three types of persons" held a meeting on 4 September to hear a report by the verifying and investigating office of the provincial CPC Committee on current work of verifying and investigating the "three types of persons." Attending the meeting were Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and leader of its group for verifying and investigating the "three types of persons," and Li He, standing committee member and organization department director of the provincial CPC Committee and deputy leader of its group for verifying and investigating the "three types of persons."

The meeting noted: Since the beginning of party rectification, our province has achieved great progress and results in verifying and investigating the "three types of persons." In the province, 84 percent of the persons to be verified and investigated have been thoroughly investigated, and 76 percent of the persons responsible for major incidents, major and appalling cases, and abnormal deaths have also been thoroughly investigated. A group of the "three types of persons" and those with serious mistakes have been thoroughly investigated and dealt with. This provides favorable conditions for readjusting leading bodies, consolidating party organizations, and building the third echelon. However, many problems still exist in the current verification and investigation work. The major one is the slow progress in deciding the nature of mistakes and in dealing with them. The criteria for deciding the nature of mistakes are rather lax and the ways to deal with the mistakes are rather lenient, hence a failure to decide the nature of the mistakes whose nature should be punished, and certain weak areas and weak links. Major reasons for this are that leading persons of some units fail to attach adequate importance to the work of verifying and investigating the "three types of persons," to clearly understand the danger of the "three types of persons," and to have enough initiative in grasping the work. Some units adopt a passive wait-and-see and procrastinating attitude in dealing with the "three types of persons" for fear of offending people, being softhearted, daring not to take measures and, even passing on the problems to higher levels instead of solving them themselves. Being influenced by [word indistinct] and unhealthy trends, leading persons of some units resist and do not verify and investigate the "three types of persons" and even shield, protect, and make concessions to them.

The meeting held: CPC Committees and leading party groups at various levels should clearly understand that verifying and investigating the "three types of persons" is an important plan of the CPC Central Committee, an important task for party rectification and purifying organizations, and a strategic measure for eliminating the latent danger and ensuring an enduring order and stability of the party and the state. The meeting stressed: In the current work for verifying and investigating the "three types of persons," it is necessary to accelerate the work to decide on the nature of mistakes and to deal with them. All prefectural, city, and county CPC Committees and leading party groups and party committees of the various departments, committees, offices, and bureaus under the province which have the tasks of taking organizational measures should organize forces to do the work at every unit and for every person and should fulfill the tasks within the allotted time. It is necessary to have a sense of emergency. The first-stage party rectification units should step up their efforts to complete the winding-up work of taking organizational measures towards the "three types of persons." The second-stage party rectification units should complete implementing their organizational measures before party-member registration. Leading persons should be held accountable for any resistance or deliberate cover-up. In taking organizational measures, we should conscientiously solve the problems in which the criteria for deciding the nature of mistakes are rather lax and the punishment for them is rather lenient. All localities should conduct an extensive policy reexamination. If they discover that the "three types of persons" are designated as persons with serious mistakes or that serious mistakes are designated as general mistakes, they should correct them resolutely. Measures should be taken and efforts made to attend to the work of verifying and investigating the "three types of persons" of weak units. Leading party groups of agricultural and forestry departments, units in charge of two areas [shuang guan dan wei 7175 4619 0830 0143], and higher authoritative departments in charge of colleges and universities should carry out an earnest inspection on their verification and investigation work, find out weak units and reasons for weak work, replenish forces, implement the system under which leading persons are responsible for dealing with certain cases, and switch the passive situation within a short period of time.

CSO: 4005/25

NORTHEAST REGION

PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT MEETING ON TIDING OVER DISASTERS

SK190534 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The recent meeting on the routine work held by the provincial People's Government stressed: Leading comrades at all levels and the vast number of cadres throughout the province should clearly understand the current situation, strengthen the confidence, work conscientiously, and strive to develop an excellent situation.

On the morning of 17 September, Comrade Du Xianzhong, secretary general of the provincial People's Government, relayed the guidelines of the meeting on the routine work of the provincial People's Government to secretaries general of various departments and bureaus and chiefs of various offices directly under the provincial People's Government.

The meeting on the routine work of the provincial People's Government maintained: Although the losses caused by disasters were serious in our province this year, the current situation is very good. It is estimated that the crop output will be reduced by 20 percent as a result of disasters. However, under the cordial concern of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial People's Government, a scene of bumper crops is still seen in most areas. Because our province has reaped bumper agricultural harvest over the past 12 years, there are grain reserves and the livelihood of the urban and rural people can be secured.

Since the beginning of this year, the provincial industrial production has increased steadily, and the economic results have been good. Comparing the first 8 months of this year with those of last year, the total output value increased by 13.1 percent; the profits created by budgetary enterprises increased by 24.2 percent; the number of money-losing enterprises and the amount of deficits of money-losing enterprises declined greatly; the provincial revenue increased; the markets were brisk; the masses' purchasing power rose; and savings deposits increased. However, the province-wide disasters have brought some difficulties to the industrial and agricultural production and to the people's livelihood.

The meeting on the routine work of the provincial People's Government stressed: Presently, leading comrades at all levels as well as the vast number of cadres should clearly understand the current situation, strengthen their confidence, and attend to the work. At present, we should vigorously help disaster areas

provide themselves by engaging in production and make good preparations for autumn harvest, and actually help the disaster victims make good preparations for their daily life. We should also reduce restrictions on the relevant policies on invigorating the economy in disaster areas, and lighten the burden of the people in disaster areas in order to ensure their housing, clothing, and food supplies. We should vigorously develop the industrial production. Economic leading organs and departments in charge of enterprises should give good macroeconomic guidance, help enterprises solve problems in a down-to-earth manner, eliminate the unfavorable factors which adversely affect the economic results of enterprises, continue to grasp the work of halting deficits and increasing profits, strictly control the proportion of investment in the fixed assets, ensure the completion of the state key construction projects and the projects necessary to production and the people's livelihood, unfailingly grasp the extensive inspection on financial and economic discipline, and strictly deal with the violations of discipline. Cadres at all levels should attend less meetings, spend less hours on the office work, and spend more time on going down to the grassroots units to solve practical problems. While going down to the grassroots units, comrades should persist in good workstyle, and should not add burden to the grassroots units. Those effective experiences should be conscientiously summed up and should be used to promote the development of work in all fields.

CSO: 4005/25

NORTHEAST REGION

REPORTS HEARD AT PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING

SK260257 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The 17th session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held a meeting on 8 September.

The meeting was presided over by Lu Guang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting heard a report on the implementation of the January-July 1985 plan for national economic and social development, delivered by Xu Guangquan, vice chairman of the provincial Planning and Economic Commission; a report on the implementation of the January-July 1985 financial budget plan, delivered by Jiang Zongdi, deputy director of the provincial Financial Department; and a report on strictly dealing blows to serious economic criminals, delivered by Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

In his report, Xu Guangquan comprehensively reported on the situation of the province's implementation of the January-July 1985 plan for national economic and social development. He said: The situation of implementing this year's plan for national economic and social development is good. But there are many problems and actual difficulties. Serious natural disasters have affected the economic construction to a certain extent. Communications and transportation are strained and electricity is in short supply. The economic results are not satisfactory enough. Certain problems still exist in controlling the investment in fixed assets, consumption funds, credit funds, the use of foreign exchange, and administrative funds. We failed to put prices under control. In order [word indistinct] to comprehensively fulfill or overfull this year's economic and social development plan and to lay a good foundation for the "Seventh 5-Year Plan" that starts next year, the economic front should concentrate on the following few tasks for the coming several months. First, we should foster an idea of unswervingly fighting against disasters and try every possible means to reap an overall agricultural harvest this year. Second, we should continue to focus on raising the economic results to grasp industrial and communications production. Third, we should continue to enliven the commodity circulation and arrange the urban and rural busy-season markets. Fourth, we should enhance a coordinated development of the national economy. Fifth, we should enthusiastically develop foreign trade and economic and technological cooperations in order to push forward the work of opening to the outside world. Sixth, we should conscientiously attend to the work of scientific and technological development and intellectual development.

In his speech, Jiang Zongdi reported in detail on the province's situation of implementing the January-July 1985 financial budget plan. Through the concerted efforts of all fronts across the province, we have made marked progress in implementing the tasks for realizing this year's budget plan defined at the third session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. Further efforts must be unswervingly made to realize a balance of revenue and expenditure with a slight surplus, to ensure a sound development of the economic reform, production construction, and all undertakings, and to consolidate and develop the excellent situation. First, we should continue to grasp the work of the enterprises turning losses into profits to ceaselessly raise the economic results. Second, we should continue to grasp the reforms in the revenue and tax fields and persistently implement policies to arouse the enthusiasm of all fields for increasing production, practising economy, increasing revenue, and decreasing expenditure. Third, we should continue to strengthen the collection and management of tax revenue and vigorously organize forces to increase revenue. Fourth, we should continue to strictly control the expenses in administrative funds and persistently reduce the purchasing power of social organizations.

In his report, Jia Chengwen reported on the situation of strictly dealing blows to serious economic criminals and on the work of procuratorial organs, which have been created and done since 1984. He said that at present many new situations and new problems in dealing blows to the economic criminals have emerged. Main indications are as follows: Remarkable increases have been seen in the economic criminal activities. Seriously existing are such situations as some making an excuse of conducting reforms and taking advantages of conducting reforms to engage in criminal activities and some conducting unhealthy practices to conceal the economic crime. The procuratorial organs across the province should deeply and sustainedly attend to the work of dealing blows to the economic criminals; place the work on the major position; attach prime importance to examining and handling major and appalling cases; closely rely on the party committees to sort out and deal blows to the economic criminals in planned, concentrated, and systematic manners; enthusiastically tackle problems in all fields; and correctly implement policies and the law.

Attending the meeting were vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Chen Yuanzhi, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, Zhao Zhenhua, and Zhang Ruoxian.

Attending the meeting as observers were Liu Zhongli, vice governor of the province; Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and responsible comrades of the departments concerned.

CSO: 4005/33

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ADOPTS REGULATIONS

SK280430 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The 17th Standing Committee session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress held a meeting on the morning of 11 September.

The meeting examined, discussed, and adopted the "resolutions on carrying out work to fight against disaster and achieve self-salvation" (full text will be dispatched separately), and listened to the explanations on the Heilongjiang (draft) regulations on managing the collection of fees made by Wang Chengzhi, deputy secretary general of the provincial government, and the explanations on the "Heilongjiang (draft) regulations on tuberculosis prevention" made by Lu Zhong, director of the provincial Public Health Department.

In his explanations, Wang Chengzhi pointed out: At present, serious problems with regard to arbitrary collection of fees, apportioning of expenses, and imposing of fines still exist in our province. We must take urgent legislative measures to solve these problems. He also explained in detail the limits of implementation and authority and the principles for collecting fees as prescribed by the "Heilongjiang (draft) regulations on managing the collection of fees."

In his explanations, Lu Zhong discussed the essence of taking legislative measures to enhance the tuberculosis prevention work, and also explained the provisions concerning discovering, giving medical treatment to, registering, and caring for persons suffering tuberculosis.

Wang Pili, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

Attending the meeting were some vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Lu Guang, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, Zhao Zhenhua, and Zhang Ruoxian.

Attending the meeting as observers were Jing Bowen, vice governor of the province; Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate; and responsible persons of all relevant departments.

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

SK151028 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] After an 8-day session, the 17th Standing Committee meeting of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress concluded on the afternoon of 14 September. Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the closing ceremony of the meeting.

The meeting examined and approved the province's provisions on the prevention and control of tuberculosis and some personnel changes.

At the meeting, Chen Yuanzhi delivered a speech, in which he stated: The resolution adopted at the meeting on launching the campaign of respecting teachers and attaching importance to education throughout the province has important significance. He urged all schools to foster the spirit of respecting teachers and attaching importance to educational work and the entire society to foster a new morale of respecting teachers and attaching importance to education in order to train more talented personnel for the program of building the four modernizations.

In his speech, Chen Yuanzhi put forward his opinions on further doing a good job in combating the disaster to provide for and help ourselves, fulfilling the plans for the national economy and social development, implementing financial revenue plans, and dealing strict blows at economic crimes.

Attending the meeting were vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Lu Guang, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, Zhao Zhenhua, and Zhang Ruoxian. Attending the meeting as observers were He Shoulun, vice governor of the province; Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's procuratorate.

CSO: 4005/25

NORTHEAST REGION

GOVERNOR SPEAKS ON RESETTLING TRANSFERRED SOLDIERS

SK200531 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] At the provincial conference on resettling the military cadres transferred to civilian work, which was held today, Governor Hou Jie said: In the coming 2 to 3 years, our province is projected to receive more than 10,000 cadres transferred from military to civilian work, and thus the task on resettling them is relatively arduous. Party and government organs at all levels should grasp this work conscientiously and seriously.

This year, the state distributed to the province more than 2,600 cadres who were transferred from military to civilian work, and these cadres have mainly been resettled in the grassroots units such as commercial and service units, the collective-owned units, and town- and township-run enterprises in rural areas. When political, legal, banking, insurance, and tax departments increase their staff, cadres transferred from military to civilian work should be selected and employed on a priority basis. The conference demanded that those cadres who have been transferred from military to civilian work and who have specialized skills should be distributed to the possible extent to the units suited to their special training or speciality. All localities should also strengthen the training of cadres transferred from military to civilian work, and rapidly solve their housing problems. Efforts should be made to enable the spouses of such cadres to be transferred together with them.

At today's conference, Governor Hou Jie said: Being transferred from military to civilian work is a turning point in the life of military cadres. Such cadres will probably have many complaints about their resettled jobs and remuneration. This is very natural. We should do the propaganda work well, and encourage such cadres to consciously submit themselves to the overall situation. At the same time, we should think about the interests of such cadres, and do our best to create favorable conditions for them in their jobs and livelihood.

CSO: 4005/25

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON DISASTER RELIEF

SK140321 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] The Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government issued an important directive on 12 September on the work of combating the disaster and providing disaster relief, urging the people in both urban and rural areas throughout the province to turn this year in which the province has suffered from serious disasters into a year in which the people exert all-out efforts to engage in production and bring about great changes to the province. The directive also urges everyone to make contributions to combating the disaster and providing disaster relief in order to advance every work.

The directive issued by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government states: Our province has suffered from an unprecedented and intense flooding disaster since 1909, when our province began to keep meteorological data, and from serious economic losses. In facing the serious natural disaster, the people throughout the province have won an important victory in combating the flood and providing disaster relief by uniting as one and waging struggle bravely under the cordial concern shown by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the direct leadership of the party committees and the People's Governments at all levels, and the vigorous support given by the PLA units. At present, the flood season is over. The current major tasks faced by the people throughout the province is to combat the disaster and provide disaster relief.

The directive issued by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government states: We should be fully confident in overcoming the difficulties caused by the serious natural disaster. We should not only give full estimation to these difficulties, but also should discern the favorable conditions for overcoming these difficulties. In overcoming the natural disaster, we should chiefly depend on the people of the disaster-stricken areas who are able to rebuild their homeland through their own efforts and who are able to wage arduous struggle. The provincial authorities and the financial departments at all levels should appropriate more funds for supporting the disaster-stricken areas to help themselves by engaging in production. Our slogans are that efforts should be made to increase incomes by increasing output, to provide for and help oneself by engaging in production, and continue to get rich while combating the disaster. Various industries and trades should exert all-out efforts to increase output by practicing economy, to increase

incomes by curtailing expenditures, and to increase economic results in order to support the activities of the disaster-stricken areas. The departments, units, staff members, workers, and the masses should regard as motive forces the work of supporting the disaster-stricken areas and of providing for and helping themselves by engaging in production and should do a good job in conducting their professional work of propaganda, education, ideology, and politics. Through the propaganda and educational work, the disaster-stricken areas should heighten their revolutionary spirit in order to enhance their confidence in being sure to overcome the disaster. The areas that have lightly suffered from the disaster should take the whole situation into consideration and display their fraternal spirit to support the areas that have seriously suffered from it. Efforts should be made to earnestly sum up the experience and lessons and to adopt concrete measures to enhance the capacity of combating natural disasters. A good job should also be done in launching the party rectification drive, straightening out party style, and bringing into play the vanguard and model role of party members in combating the disaster and providing for and helping themselves by engaging in production. Efforts should be made to delve into reality and to conduct guidance in line with the difference of work in order to grasp the work of combating the disaster meticulously and providing for and helping oneself by engaging in production in a down-to-earth manner.

In conclusion, the directive issued by the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government states: The party committees and the governments of various cities, prefectures, autonomous prefecture, counties, and districts should earnestly make arrangements for the work and implement the tasks of the work in line with their actual situation and must bring about results to the work. The broad masses of party members and the people throughout the province should heighten their spirit, work hard, and unite as one in overcoming the serious difficulties caused by the natural disaster and in better rebuilding their homeland after the disaster.

CSO: 4005/25

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN HOLDS PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING 26 SEPTEMBER

SK270431 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mnadarin 1030 GMT 26 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The 15th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Jilin Provincial People's Congress was held in Changchun this morning. Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. With feelings of excitement and joy, the participating members first studied and conscientiously discussed the guidelines of the 4th and the 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the national conference of CPC delegates, Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech at the conference, and the speeches and closing address of Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Chen Yun, and Li Xiannian given at the closing ceremony of the conference. They unanimously supported the proposal on the Seventh 5-Year Plan approved at the conference, and highly praised our party's leading organs which have been provided with more vigor and vitality after the succession of new cadres to the old.

Chairman Zhao Xiu and Vice Chairman Huo Mingguang of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee spoke at the meeting. They said: The two sessions and the conference which the CPC Central Committee convened at an opportune moment are important ones for carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future. They will maintain the continuity of the party's line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, enable the party to have successors to carry on its cause, and ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations. We are wholeheartedly elated by this.

Yu Ruihuang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, said: The Seventh 5-Year Plan is greatly supported by the people and is feasible. However, if we are to turn it into reality, we should have the spiritual civilization as a guarantee. They are indispensable to each other. We should gradually overcome the various existing negative factors through effective propaganda and education on the socialist legal system and persuasive ideological and political work. I believe that as long as we conscientiously attend to the two civilizations, we will certainly achieve more brilliant results in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period than in the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

Other vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee present at the meeting were Liu Cikai, Cheng Shengsan, Wu Duo, Wang Jiren, Dong Su, Zhu Jianghang, and Xu Yuancun. Vice Governor Wang Jinshan attended as an observer.

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN CPC HOLDS MEETING TO DISCUSS NATIONAL PARTY CONFERENCE

SK260540 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 24 September, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee to earnestly study and discuss the speeches by Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun at the National Conference of Party Delegates and the closing speech given by Comrade Li Xiannian, and to extend warm congratulations on the successful conclusion of the national conference of party delegates, which is of far-reaching historic significance.

At the meeting the participating comrades pledged to lead the people of various nationalities throughout the province to unite as one in waging struggle under the guidance of the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, to be determined to conduct reforms, to turn the grand blueprint and plans set forth by the CPC Central Committee into reality by bringing about concrete deeds in building the two civilizations, and to push forward in a down-to-earth manner the programs for conducting reforms in various fields and bringing about socialist modernization in the province.

At the meeting the participating comrades talked freely of the importance of the national conference by bearing in mind the actual situation. They unanimously held that the conference had given Marxist answers to the new questions cropping up in reform of the economic system in the country, provided important guarantees in theory, policy, and organization for the party to further realize the grand target set forth by the 12th CPC Congress, and had set a new milestone along the road of socialist modernization in the country. The national conference will certainly leave a glorious chapter in the party's history.

In giving his personal understanding in studying the spirit of the national conference at the meeting, Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stated: The task we face is how to unify our thinking and actions and to do a good job in implementing the spirit of the conference in a down-to-earth way. He urged party committees and governments at all levels as well as leading cadres to do their work realistically in line with the demands set forth by the national conference, to uphold the four basic principles, to enhance their belief in Marxism and communism, and [words indistinct]. At present, we should first do a good job in conducting party rectification with high standards in line with the guideline of making laws in a strict manner in

order to upgrade the quality of party members, and should realistically block or correct the current proneness to boasting and exaggeration cropping up at all levels in some localities. We should advocate the practice of telling the truth and doing practical work. Only by achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style can we provide a possible guarantee for the drive of conducting reforms and fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In referring to the issues of building the two civilizations simultaneously and strengthening the work of politics and ideology at the meeting, Liu Yunzhao, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor, stated: Most speeches given by the central leading comrades, including Deng Xiaoping, were expositions on successfully building a socialist spiritual civilization and strengthening work in ideology and politics. They also revealed the facts accurately and meticulously and totally conform to the province's actual situation. In line with the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, we should conduct education on the "four-have" principle in a down-to-earth manner among the people throughout the province in order to block or combat the pernicious influence of capitalism and feudalism. Efforts should be made to strengthen the work of ideology and politics in a down-to-earth manner and to safeguard the authority of the party's ideological and political work.

In his speech Comrade Liu Yunzhao also emphatically urged the departments at all levels in charge of the work of ideology, education, culture, and public health to do their work in line with the demands set forth by the central authorities and to regard social education as their sole criterion in various activities. These departments should also lead their subordinate enterprises to regard social education as the highest criterion in order to turn out more and better intellectual products. The personnel in charge of ideological and political work should be bold and assured in publicizing communist ideals and enhancing education on patriotism and revolutionary traditions in order to serve the current programs of construction and transformation.

CSO: 4005/33

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING CONCLUDES 29 SEP

SK300553 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 29 Sep 85

[Text] The 15th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress concluded today in Changchun after a 4-day session. The meeting was respectively presided over by Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Huo Mingguang, Liu Cikai, and Wu Duo, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

During the session, participants happily and conscientiously studied and discussed the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Vice Chairman Huo Mingguang relayed to the meeting the guidelines of the 12th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th NPC. Participants also listened to and examined Vice Governor Wang Jinshan's report on the province's work of combatting floods and sending disaster relief. While examining and discussing the report made by Comrade Wang Jinshan, participants unanimously maintained that the province's great victory in the flood combatting and emergency work was mainly credited to the cordial concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, to the resolute decisions and appropriate directions of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's government, and leading bodies at all levels, and to the concerted efforts and heroic fighting of the party, government, army, and civilians. Participants maintained: At present the most important work for leaders at all levels is to attend to the organizational work and actually implement the measures for helping the people tide over disasters.

The meeting participants unanimously adopted the resolution of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concerning the flood combatting work and sending relief to disaster areas; listened to the explanation made by (We Chunzhou), deputy director of the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau, on the province's draft regulations concerning the management of the country fair trade: and adopted the province's draft regulations concerning the management of the country fair trade. The meeting participants also listened to and examined the report made by (Wang Ke), director of the provincial Auditing Bureau, on the work carried out since the establishment of the province's auditing organizations, and adopted some name lists.

Among the vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee present at the meeting were Cheng Shengshan, Wang Jiren, Dong Shu, Yu Ruihuang, Zhu Jingheng, and Xu Yuancun. Present at the meeting as observers were Wang Jinshan, vice governor of the province, and responsible comrades of the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the department concerned at the provincial level, various city and prefectural People's Congress Standing Committees, and the office (Ban Shi Chu] of Baicheng Prefecture.

CSO: 4005/33

17 October 1985

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN CPC ORGANS, PLA HOLD MEETINGS TO SUPPORT COMMUNIQUE

SK270540 [Editorial Report] Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 26 September carries three 2-minute reports on meetings held by Jilin provincial organs to study and discuss the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the communeque of the 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

According to the first report, the provincial Advisory Commission held a forum on the morning of 26 September to conscientiously discuss and understand the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee. "The forum was presided over by Wang Daren, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Commission. Some Standing Committee members of the provincial Advisory Commission and members of the provincial Advisory Commission attended the forum. Many veteran comrades bent over their desks reading the guidelines and aired their views eagerly. They all sensed that the three meetings of the CPC Central Committee were held in a timely manner and were successful."

According to the second report, "the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission held its enlarged Standing Committee meeting on 25 September to conscientiously study the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the communeque of the 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee in line with reality of discipline inspection work. During their studies and discussions, all participants unanimously held that this meeting's appraisal of the party style of the whole party is practical and realistic and conforms with our province's actual situation.

According to the third report, members of the Standing Committee of the provincial military district conscientiously studied and discussed the relevant documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the Fifth Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. "Chen Xingyin, secretary of the CPC Committee and commander of the provincial military district, said: The two discussion topics of the three central meetings are clearcut and concentrated. The replacement of old cadres of the central leading organs with new cadres has solved the problems of the major policies concerning building the party organizations."

CSO: 4005/33

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN SECRETARY'S SPEECH AT EDUCATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE

SK250535 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, at the provincial Educational Work Conference on 2 September 1985]

[Text] Comrades:

This conference has been successful under the guidance of the central group of lecturers. This conference is one for enhancing understanding, unifying thinking, and carrying out reforms determinedly. It is also meeting for boosting our real efforts, stressing actual results, and promoting the prosperous development of our province's educational undertakings. A successful implementation of the guidelines of this conference will give an important impact on reforming the educational structure, developing educational undertakings, speeding up the training of talented people, improving the quality of workers, and promoting the economic development and the building of the socialist spiritual civilization.

1. We Should Greatly Enhance the Party's Understanding of Educational Work.

The CPC Central Committee has been greatly concerned about educational work. Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward: "Now we have the guiding principles and the blueprint. The key to success is to grasp and to pay real attention to the work in a down-to-earth manner, and to organize the construction well."

"To pay real attention to this work, we should greatly enhance the entire party's understanding of educational work." Over the past few years, more and more comrades have gradually understood the importance of education. This is a very gratifying phenomenon. However, a considerable number of comrades have a lopsided understanding of education and were biased against it. Some have maintained that educational work is a matter of the Educational Department and a flexible task which they do not necessarily have to attend to. Others have held that education is an undertaking of pure consumption which needs investment but yields no returns. Therefore, they are not willing to spend money for it even though they have the money. And still others have held that attending to education is like relying on an aid which is too slow in coming to be of any help. All these have reflected that some comrades still have many outdated ideas. Just as has been pointed out by the central authorities, "the erroneous

thinking of underestimating education, knowledge, and talented people still exists and the leftist ideology in the educational sector has not yet been completely eliminated, and the situation in which educational work still cannot meet the needs of the socialist modernization drive has not yet been fundamentally changed." The key to changing this situation lies in thorough elimination of the leftist and outdated ideas and great enhancement of the whole party's understanding of the educational work.

The central decision acutely points out that "the important key to making China's socialist modernization undertakings successful lies in talented people. To solve the problem of talented people, we should achieve a great development in educational undertakings along with economic development. Economic construction, social development, and technological progress all depend on talented people.

The key to solving the problem of talented people lies in education. Without education, talented people will be like trees without roots and water without a source, an economic leap forward will be an empty talk. Just transferring talented people to a certain place at the expense of others and failing in developing and consolidating the source of talented people are also a manifestation of poor strategic foresight. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that leaders who ignored education are not mature leaders. This scientific thesis not only shows the importance of education but also reveals the key to strengthening educational work. If a leader is shortsighted and eager for quick success and instant benefit and thinks that education is unimportant and that "the aid is too slow in coming to be of any help," then he will not pay attention to education. These kind of leaders are immature and shortsighted. We may also say that they are not qualified. As [word indistinct] of the modernization construction, they should care for the four modernizations construction and should respect talented people and pay attention to education. The utmost importance of talented people determines the strategic status of education in the four modernizations drive.

In his speech to the National Educational Work Conference Comrade Wan Li pointed out, "at present, the knowledge and ability of the people have become decisive factors in developing productive force." Education that is regarded as a means to pass on knowledge and technology is a social practical activity aimed to cultivate the people as well as a systematic project for developing resources of talented people. Speaking from the sense of upgrading the quality of laborers, today's education is the productive force of tomorrow. Such ideas that regard educational undertakings as "welfare projects" and "consumption undertakings" are wrong. Unlike material production, long-term education cannot produce its results fast, but it will eventually manifest itself in production. Thus, the intellectual investment is a kind of investment in production. The investment in running education and fostering talented people is most worthwhile, can achieve the best social and economic results, and can double the results with half the effort.

Developing education is an important component of the socialist spiritual civilization as well as an important measure and an effective way for strengthening and developing science and technology. School is a cradle for fostering talented people as well as a front of building the spiritual civilization. The

talented people fostered at schools must have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline. We must start with fostering talented people to develop the economy. Schools, children and students should play an exemplary role in forming a fine social conduct. Speaking from a viewpoint of building socialist spiritual civilization, realizing a turn for the better in social conduct, and [words indistinct] moral standards, strengthening the educational work is not only of great strategic significance but also of urgent and real significance. So we may not say that distant water cannot quench present thirst.

2. The Basic Way for Developing Education Is to Conduct Reform.

We must attach prime importance to the reform work in order to develop education. Without reform, it is impossible to set up a socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics. Without reform, it is difficult to make education meet the demands of the socialist modernization. Leaders at all levels and the broad masses of cadres on the educational front should fully understand the essence and urgency of reform, and must clearly understand that conducting the educational reform is the only way for developing education as well as for meeting the urgent needs of the four modernizations.

In reforming the educational system, we must clearly understand the ideology for guiding the reform work. The decision has pointed out: "In the entire course of the educational restructure, we must firmly remember that the basic goal of reform is to upgrade the quality of the nation and to produce more and better talented people. The basic standard for judging the school work is not to see its economic results but to see the number and the quality of the talented people it fostered." We must resolutely handle those who take advantage of reform to conduct such unhealthy practices as departing from the basic goal and the basic standard, regarding reaping profits as a goal, not hesitating to damage teaching and studying conditions, and even take undue means to damage the interests of the state and the people.

The quantity and quality of the talented people we have trained are the criteria to judge whether educational reform is carried out successfully or not, and basic criteria to judge whether the schools of various categories and at various levels are run successfully. In training talented people, we should pay adequate attention to quality. We should bring up good talented people like those pointed out in the decision: "All these talented people should have ideals, moral characters, education and a sense of discipline, ardently love the socialist motherland and the socialist cause, have a dedicated spirit of fighting to make the country strong and the people rich, continuously seek new knowledge, and have the scientific spirit of seeking truth from facts, thinking independently and creating the new bravely." This embodies the basic requirements of talented people of the new period, and stipulates the training goal of our country's education in the new period. Reform in all fields should be conducive to the fulfillment of this goal, otherwise, it will deviate from the orientation. In line with the plans for implementation of the "CPC Central Committee's Decision on Reform of the Education Structure" and in line with the principle of assigning each level with the responsibility of management, the provincial CPC Committee and Government have defined explicit demands on the

province, cities, prefectures, counties, and even towns and townships. Various localities should successfully work out plans for meeting the demands in close coordination with their own actual conditions. When working out the plans, they should proceed from reality and consider both the needs and the possibility. They should strive to place their plans on a fairly realistic and scientific base and make them more rigorous, thorough and realistic, and should never engage in showy and superficial work.

Education should be geared toward modernization, the world, and the future. This is the fundamental guiding ideology for the entire educational undertakings. In order to implement this guiding ideology, we should place emphasis on elementary education and on vocational and technical education. Elementary education is the foundation and indicator of modern civilization, which plays a decisive role in the future of the country and the nation. We should attach importance to elementary education and regard it as an important work for developing education and carrying out reform of the educational structure.

To develop vocational and technical education and train technical personnel of various specialities needed in economic and social development is of great importance to improving the quality of the nation and accelerating the four modernizations. For this reason, all localities should consider great development of vocational and technical education as an important work for educational reform and strive to achieve a fairly great breakthrough in it.

3. We Should Place Training of Teachers in the First Place of the Work of Training Talented People.

Teachers are the competent persons to train talented people. Whether a school is run successfully and whether the quality of talented people is high are decided to a very great extent by the quality of teachers. Therefore, to improve the level of teachers, in particular primary and middle school teachers, is a task of fundamental importance for improving educational level, and also the key to train more and better talented people. Educators should receive education first, and training of teachers should be put in the first place of training talented people. After a few years of efforts, we should establish a qualified and stable contingent of teachers of an adequate number.

We should conscientiously implement the policy on intellectuals, and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the existing teachers. In this aspect, we should engage in less empty talks and do more solid work and should show our respect to knowledge and teachers with actual deeds. Teachers are builders of the two civilizations and our guides in our growth to maturity. Their posts are glorious and their work is toilsome. Many of them have been working diligently and performing their duties sturdily under poor working and living circumstances. Their spirit is worthy of commending. They should be respected by the whole society. Respecting teachers is a sign of cultural breeding and social civilization; and the ideas and acts of looking down on and discriminating against teachers are expressions of ignorant and backward. We should foster a good habit of respecting teachers in society, strive to raise the social status, livelihood, and wages of teachers, and earnestly help them solve practical difficulties in their work and livelihood. Only by living in peace can we

work in contentment. We should try all possible means to solve the housing problems of teachers within a short period of time. We should create conditions in various spheres to make teaching become a respectable career which everyone wants to engage in. In addition to making teachers esteem their jobs as a sublimity and an honor, we should make the younger generations, particularly the outstanding students, assume teaching posts on their own initiative in the future. Without fostering such a social habit, it is impossible to run schools well and to do a good job in education. Here I repeat again that if the incidents of looking down on teachers, humiliating, and beating up teachers happen in any places, and if the leading department show no interest in such incidents, delay handling such cases or handling them unjustly, those persons concerned should be held responsible for their crimes and their leaders should be called to account. The legal rights and interests of teachers should be fully protected. We should show concern for teachers politically. The party organizations of the localities and schools should regularly hold heart-to-heart talks with teachers, help and encourage them to make improvements. Comrades who meet the requirements should be recruited into the party in a timely manner. We should strive to create a democratic atmosphere in schools and enable teachers to fully display their creativity in the course of educational reform. It is necessary to mobilize teachers to participate in the discussions of each and every educational reform plan and step and should fully respect their opinions. We should open up more channels and carry out various forms of activities to help the existing teachers improve their professional skills, and strive to make the majority of teachers become qualified within a short period of time. We should strive to run schools for teachers to further their studies and provide convenient conditions for training teachers and for teachers to enhance their creativity. In line with their own actual conditions, all localities should use their brains and open up more channels to expand the teachers ranks and to raise their quality. We should pay attention to solving the problems of the wage and living conditions of teachers of locally-run schools. Rationally transferring teachers in the educational sphere is beneficial to displaying the role of teachers. The educational administrative departments of various localities should strictly control the "pass in and out" of teachers. In the future, without the agreements of the educational departments, no teacher will be permitted to be transferred to other jobs.

To build a contingent of qualified teachers in sufficient number and stability, we should vigorously develop and strengthen the various levels of normal education ranging from preschool normal education to higher normal education. In this way, we can guarantee that a great number of young teachers will be unceasingly reinforced to the teachers ranks, and can enable our teachers ranks to have successors and to fill with vitality.

4. We Should Be Willing to Spend Money for Developing Education.

We should be willing to spend money for education. We should save as much money as possible in other fields and spare money to develop education. When we spend money for education and for training of talented people, we should use it properly in areas where it is truly needed. The CPC Central Committee stipulated: "For some time to come, the increase of educational appropriation

by both central and local government must be greater than the increase of regular financial revenues, and the average educational funds per student enrolled in the school must also be gradually increased." This is an important policy decision aiming at supporting educational development with material conditions. These "two increases" and the decisions that "revenues of townships should be used mainly on education" and that "local authorities may collect additional educational fees" create favorable financial and material conditions and guarantee for educational development. We should put into effect these policy decisions of the CPC Central Committee and implement them resolutely.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the provincial CPC Committee and Government have attached importance to education and increased educational funds and capital construction investment every year. In 1984, the actual expense of the province's educational funds was 66.6 percent higher than that of 1980. This represented an annual increase of 13.6 percent on average and was higher than the 6.3-percent increase in the provincial regular revenues of the same period. The annual educational funds per student in school also showed a great increase. As compared with 1980, the numbers of students in universities under the province, ordinary middle schools, and primary schools increased by 12.5, 91.6, and 86.7 percent respectively, in 1984. The 1984 capital construction investment, that covered by educational budget or raised by financial departments, registered a 52-percent increase over 1980. The increases in educational funds and capital construction investment helped eliminate some difficulties in educational development. A number of school buildings were constructed, funds for repairing school buildings increased, investment in housing construction for teachers, staff members, and workers of schools increased and the housing problems of some teachers were solved. Although there were fairly big increases in educational and capital construction funds, educational departments still face many problems needing urgent solutions because the economic foundation of our province is weak, its finance is difficult, and the amount of work left over by history is rather great. This year, the state has tightened the money market and our province was hit by a serious disaster of floods and waterlogging rarely seen in history. A half of our farmland was already hit by the disaster and a great number of roads, bridges, water conservancy works, and residential houses were damaged. The losses were extremely serious. Even under such a situation, the provincial CPC Committee and Government still decided that cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, counties, and townships should try their best to increase educational funds and capital construction investment.

The problem in educational funds cannot be solved by having the state take care of them all. We should think of more ways and adopt more flexible measures, pool the efforts of the state, the collective, and the individual, rely on the forces of the collectives and the masses, and raise the funds through various channels. When raising educational funds, however, we should not resort to coercion and commandism or seek "uniformity" in doing things in an oversimplified manner.

At the same time, we should also make this clear: We should not deviate from the national conditions, the spirit of our party, and the current situation in

doing everything. Because ours is a developing socialist country and the province was seriously damaged by the natural disaster, educational funds will remain in very short supply for a considerably long period despite our utmost efforts. In order to develop education successfully, we should both be willing to spend money and be good at using the money. Educational departments and schools should manage and use their funds well and use the limited money where it is most needed so that it can yield the best results. It is necessary to run schools industriously and thriftily, persist in the work-study program, and advocate hard work in teaching and studying. The masses of educational workers should further carry forward the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle and, based on the current conditions, achieve successes in educational undertakings and in the reform of the educational structure.

5. We Should Make Maximum Efforts to Attend to Education.

Leaders at all levels should pay attention to the educational work just as they did to the economic work. We should make great decision and great efforts to attend to the educational work.

First, we should attend to the ideological understanding. Through studying and disseminating the "decision" of the central authority, leading cadres at all levels should thoroughly eliminate the old idea of considering the educational work as a job only for the Educational Department, foster an idea of considering the educational work as a job of the whole and an idea that the economic work must rely on education, really place the educational work on a key strategic position and put it as a main agenda item of the CPC Committee and the government, and conscientiously discuss and study the educational work for several times every year. We should well disseminate the educational work in the whole society to whip up powerful public opinion in order to get rid of the outworn concept of underestimating knowledge, talented people, education, and teachers; to foster an idea of respecting knowledge, talented people, teachers, and paying attention to, showing concerns for, and supporting education; to form a habit of the whole society of showing concerns for and paying attention to education. Efforts must be made to organize the broad masses of cadres and teachers on the educational front to study the "decision" well, to firmly foster an idea of making education serve the socialist modernization, and to enthusiastically conduct the educational reform with a spirit of making explorations and blazing new trails. Efforts must be made to conduct the ideological work well in the course of reform in order to ensure and promote a sound and healthy development of reform.

Second, we should actually go into action. We should really attend to education when "we pay attention to education in earnest." With regard to attending to education in earnest, we should pay attention to the educational work without delay and successfully carry it out to the end. We must neither sit back talking about hows and whys, nor must we kill time instead of carrying it out. We should do actual solid deeds, always go deep into schools to listen to opinions and voice of teachers, and render sincere service to teachers.

Third, we should attend to the responsibility system. After carrying out a system of localities managing the elementary education on a divided responsibility

basis, we should clearly define duty and authority. Leaders at all levels should set up a system of taking responsibility for their own jobs. From now on, we should regard it as a content of assessing leading bodies at all levels what they have done in the educational work. The units that fail to well attend to the educational work cannot be commended as advanced units.

Fourth, we should grasp typical cases. On one hand we should attend to typical cases and sum up advanced experiences to promote and guide the overall work, on the other hand, we should help some backward units achieve their work and change their appearances.

Fifth, we should grasp the supervision and examination work. We should strictly set forth demands and strictly enforce discipline. Besides the CPC Committee and the government which are conducting supervision and examination work, people's congresses and CPPCC committees at all levels are urged to organize deputies and CPPCC members to conduct examinations at a right time and to timely criticize and help solve their problems if any.

Comrades, in order to develop education, we should rely on the whole party and the whole people to pay attention to and support the educational development, and simultaneously rely on the broad masses of comrades on the educational front to make efforts to develop education. The broad masses of educational workers are working diligently, are living in strained circumstances, have made outstanding achievements, and have made great contributions to the construction of the two civilizations. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, I take this opportunity to extend lofty respects and cordial greetings to the comrades on the educational front across the province. We sincerely hope that the broad masses of educational workers across the province will dedicate their intelligence and wisdom to enlivening the educational undertakings, to conducting the educational reform well, and to fostering talented people for the four modernizations. At present, the overall political and economic situation of the province is very good, the reforms in all fields are under healthy and deep development, and all undertakings continue to make progress. Although we will face various difficulties in the course of advance, we believe that under the guidance of the decision of the central authority, under the leadership of the CPC committees and the governments at all levels, with the efforts of the whole society, the province will certainly make successes in reforming the educational system and a flourishing educational situation will certainly be created.

CSO: 4005/33

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO RECOMMEND WORTHY PERSONS

SK250149 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Recently, a responsible comrade of the Organizational Department of the provincial CPC Committee delivered a speech on launching a province-wide campaign for recommending able and virtuous persons. The speech was in four parts. First, although our province has made marked achievements in readjusting leading bodies, the lack of talented persons still exists. Second, the key to enlivening Jilin is to mobilize all localities to recommend talented persons for those in need. Third, we should correctly understand and comprehensively implement the principle of ensuring that the ranks of cadres become more revolutionary, better educated, younger in average age, and more professionally competent. Fourth, demands have been set for recommending able and virtuous persons.

A responsible person of the organizational department of the provincial CPC Committee said: In less than 4 years, since 1982, our province has made great progress in readjusting the leading bodies of provincial-level departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus, cities, prefectures, autonomous prefectures, counties, cities (shi), and districts. The formal replacement of old cadres by new ones has basically been completed. The average age of the leading bodies of provincial-level departments, commission offices, and bureaus dropped by 9.1 years. The proportion of those with education at and above the university level in these leading bodies increased by 39.2 percent. The average age of party and government leading bodies at the city, prefecture, and autonomous prefecture level dropped by 11.9 years. The proportion of those with education at and above the university level in these leading bodies increased by 67.2 percent. The average age of party and government leading bodies at the county, city (shi), and district levels dropped by 6.9 years. The proportion of those with education at and above the university level in these leading bodies rose by 46.6 percent. These new leading bodies are full of enterprising spirit. In the course of readjusting leading bodies, many old comrades took the whole situation and the great cause into consideration, actively vacated their leading posts, and played an exemplary role in reforming the cadres' system and abolishing the lifetime tenure system for leading cadres. While readjusting leading bodies at all levels, the whole province built tens of thousands of ranks of better-qualified reserve cadres. However, in doing our work and, in particular, in selecting and installing cadres, we usually find that our reserve cadres are in small quantity in poor quality, and

incomplete in range. In particular, we are in need of good hands in charge of the leading work of localities, department and units; and lack talented leading personnel in charge of financial and trade, public security, ideological, and enterprise management work; and are short of experienced political cadres. Thus, extensively and vigorously developing excellent talented persons is an urgent matter of the organizational department.

The responsible comrade pointed out: With more than 600,000 cadres and with excellent talented persons from workers and peasants and from collective and individual enterprises, we may say that our province has rich resources in talented persons. A group of talented persons and a group of reserve talented persons were selected in the past few years through democratic recommendations and organizational assessments, and with the approvals of the CPC Committees. However, many excellent talented persons are still unknown. In order to solve this problem, the organizational department of the provincial CPC Committee discussed carrying out a reform experiment and decided to mobilize the masses throughout the province to extensively launch a campaign for recommending able and virtuous persons and to mobilize all localities to recommend talented persons for those in need in order to build a mighty rank of cadres.

In his speech, he stressed: Ensuring the ranks of the cadres and leading bodies at all levels, become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent is a principle of strategic significance set forth by the CPC Central Committee. We should not suspect or shake off the principle, but persistently and unswervingly implement it.

The four requirements for cadres are related to each other and cannot be separated. If separated from the prerequisite for being more revolutionary, even cadres with a higher educational level, certain professional ability, and a pretty good organizational ability, are not qualified to undertake important leading tasks, even though they are talented persons. Those who have no real ability and education or are not willing to study hard will not be able to undertake the great trust placed in them by the party and the people.

We should pay attention to cadres' real ability and achievements in their official careers when selecting, promoting, and recommending them. In judging their real ability, we should focus on judging whether or not they know how to make proper use of personnel and whether or not they can do solid work. In recommending cadres, we should pay attention to their formal school records, but judge them solely by their diplomas. We should make the most of cadres with diplomas who can benefit the country and the people in the four modernizations and have remarkable work achievements. The cadres should be treated equally and charged with important tasks, though they have no diplomas, on condition that they master their professionally scientific and educational knowledge through diligent and assiduous study, demonstrate their intelligence and ability in their work, or are regarded as having a real educational level and ability. It is our firm and unshakable principle to ensure the leading bodies become younger in average age on the basis of having both ability and political integrity. But we must not only pay attention to ensuring cadres become younger in average age while neglecting to make them more revolutionary better educated, and more professionally competent when recommending,

selecting, or promoting them. We must not think that the younger the cadres are at each level, the better they are. Certainly we must give priority to recommending young people with the four requirements for cadres; and simultaneously we also should recommend excellent talented persons of the elderly generation who [word indistinct] political integrity and outstanding organizational and leading abilities.

Regarding the demands for launching a campaign to recommend able and virtuous persons, the responsible person said: This is a campaign for going all out to mobilize society and the masses to select and promote talented persons. However, with limited time and manpower, we shall focus on recommending reserve cadres at the prefecture and department levels. The specific requirements for recommending these cadres are: To recommend those with a strong party spirit, correct ideological line, good political quality, correct workstyle, lofty ideals, moral integrity, a sense of discipline, a spirit of serving the people wholeheartedly, vitality, a higher education degree, a certain intellectual level, professional management knowledge, modern scientific and technological knowledge, modern management knowledge, professional knowledge in other fields, ability to apply their knowledge in creative work, higher policy understanding, organizational ability, and certain leading experiences; and to recommend those who study assiduously, work diligently, have a spirit for doing pioneering work, are able to create a new situation in their work, and have made outstanding achievements. While recommending reserve cadres, we should pay special attention to recommending returned Overseas Chinese, women, minority people, and nonparty cadres.

The campaign will be brought to a temporary close at the end of October. But recommending talented persons should be regarded as a day-to-day work. From now on, those who want to recommend talented persons may directly get in touch with the information networks for talented personnel under the provincial-level units, and the organizational departments of the city, prefectural, and autonomous prefectural CPC Committees. Those who directly recommend talented persons to the organizational department of the provincial CPC Committee are also welcome.

CSO: 4005/25

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN SECRETARY'S SPEECH ON TEACHERS' DAY

SK250143 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 85 p 1

[Speech by Gao Di, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee delivered at the provincial and Changchun City rally on celebrating Teachers' Day on 10 September]

[Text] Teachers and comrades:

Today we are here together to ceremoniously celebrate the first national Teachers' Day. First of all, I would like to extend festive greetings and lofty respects to the teachers participating in the rally and the broad masses of teachers and educational workers throughout the province on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the leading party and government organs of Changchun City.

Since the state decision to promulgate 10 September as Teachers' Day, 10 million people's teachers throughout the country received their own legislated day. This is a great moment for the educational front as well as for the people in the whole country and the whole province. This is conducive to further upgrading the political and social positions of the people's teachers; contributes to forming a fine social conduct of respecting teachers, paying attention to education, and respecting knowledge and talented personnel; and will exert a profound influence for enlivening education and developing the two civilizations.

The four modernizations cannot deviate from talented personnel. At present when science and technology is under rapid development, talented personnel have become more and more important. It is true that developing production, funds, and equipment are important, but talented personnel is the most important. These conditions can be created so long as we have talented personnel. It is impossible to turn our province's advantages in rich natural resources into economic advantages if we do not have a large group of talented personnel of different categories to develop these natural resources. Cultivating talented personnel is of special importance for a developing province like Jilin.

Cultivating talented personnel is dependent on education. Education is the way for making the country prosperous and the province wealthy. If we deviate from education and the cultivation of talented personnel, talented personnel will be like a tree without roots or a stream without a source, and we will not be able to make progress in science and technology and to make a leap in the economy. Education is directly related to the success of the four modernizations, the prosperity of the nation, and the future of the motherland.

Teachers are talented people for cultivating talented personnel. Our growth cannot depart from the teachers' assiduous cultivation. The broad masses of teachers and educational workers are the extremely important front army of the ranks of intellectuals from the working class. No matter how tough the material conditions were and no matter what changes had taken place in the political situation, they have unswervingly showed their sincere love for the party, the socialist motherland, and the people's educational undertakings. They have made assiduous efforts to upgrade the scientific and educational level of the whole national and to cultivate persons of the new generation with "lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline;" and have made great contributions to the socialist modernization. Honorary certificates were issued to teachers who have been teaching for 30 years or so. These comrades have gone through more than 10,000 days and nights at the hard and honorary teaching post. They have taken infinite pains and cultivated large groups of talented personnel. They have made contributions to the motherland, the people, and the socialist undertaking. They are worthy of the honorary certificates given by the government and the people. Here I extend heartfelt thanks to the teachers with honorary certificates on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and students and their parents.

Developing education and training talented personnel is a job of the whole party. Party committees and governments at all levels should conscientiously strengthen the leadership over educational work; and leaders at all levels should render good service to education, schools, and teachers in order to be good supporters in the rear.

With regard to rendering service, we should do solid deeds and help schools and teachers solve practical problems. The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government have decided to try every possible means to raise more funds for running education and to live frugally in order to run education. But our country still continues to have difficulties. According to weather data, our province has had more difficulties this year due to the most serious natural disaster since 76 years ago. However, we should continue to properly increase funds and investments in education. Of course, it is impossible to have more increases in funds and investments in education. The increases in this regard will fail to meet the demands for educational development. We believe that comrades on the educational front will certainly make full allowance for the nation's difficulties, diligently run schools, work hard, and make efforts to run the schools well, and develop educational undertakings under the conditions in which our financial and material resources are seriously short.

"May teachers have the highest honor." We ardently hope the broad masses of teachers and educational workers to respect themselves to be self-possessed, and stronger, to spur themselves on, to be keen on conducting the reform work, to work hard, to build schools into a front of building the socialist spiritual civilization as well as a cradle for cultivating talented persons with "lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline," and to make new greater contributions to making the country strong and the people rich.

May all teachers have good health and a happy day!

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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN SOCIAL CIRCLES HAIL PARTY SESSION'S COMMUNIQUE

SK220610 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The people of various circles throughout the province have warmly supported the successful convocation of the national conference of the CPC delegates. Cadres at all levels throughout the province listened with excitement to the live broadcast of the opening ceremony of the national conference and the opening speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang.

The cadres from the city, county, and district organs of Gongzhuling City held a forum in response to the convocation of the national conference, at which they stated: The practice of replacing the old with the new among the three central commission and the committee represents the important strategic policy decision of the party. The promotions of a number of cadres who are in the prime of life into the three commissions and the committee have filled the highest leading organs of the party with new blood and will enable these organs to be more vigorous.

At their forums, (Gao Dishan), deputy secretary of the Siping City CPC Committee and mayor of Siping City, and (Wang Demin) and (Ren Junjie), deputy secretaries of the Siping City CPC Committee, stated: The practice of replacing the old with the new among the central leading organs has pushed forward the drive of conducting reforms in personnel affairs systems to a new stage. In particular, the retention of a number of older revolutionaries who are healthy and are highly respected at home and abroad to have them continuously play their role in making decisions in the party's highest echelon conforms with the common aspiration of the people throughout the country.

The democratic parties throughout the province also enthusiastically listened to the news report on the convocation of the national conference of party delegates and held forums to talk freely about their personal feelings. At the forum, Cheng Shengsan, chairman of the provincial committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, stated: The convocation of the national conference of party delegates represents the major event that has a vital bearing on the whole situation in the party and country, and has encouraged the people greatly. The resignations actively submitted by a large number of veteran comrades who have made marked contributions to the party in the central leading organs, in order to allow a greater number of younger personnel to take positions in these organs, has fully reflected the breadth

of vision and spirit of communists, who attach importance to the interest of the country and nationalities, take the whole situation into consideration, and have set examples for the democratic parties in this regard. They pledged to make still greater contributions to accelerating the program of building the four modernizations and fulfilling the cause of reunifying the motherland.

The directors and actors and actresses of the Changchun Film Studio held a meeting to study the opening speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang by bearing in their mind the actual situation. In studying the speech, they were greatly inspired.

CSO: 4005/25

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PROVINCIAL WORK MEETING ON LEGAL SYSTEM ENDS

SK151022 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Excerpts] After a 3-day session, the provincial work meeting on propaganda and education regarding the legal system concluded today. The meeting earnestly discussed the province's 5-year plan for popularizing elementary legal knowledge, exchanged experience gained by the units that had taken up the pilot work in popularizing elementary legal knowledge, defined the importance of popularizing legal knowledge, and united the thinking among the participating comrades.

At the closing ceremony of the meeting, Liu Yunzhao, vice governor of the province, delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government, in which he stated: At present, the party committees at all levels throughout the province have attached great importance to popularizing elementary legal knowledge. The party committees, the people's congresses, and the people's governments of most localities have mapped out their plans for popularizing legal knowledge and established offices and assigned leading personnel in charge of this work. Thus, the vast number of people have further heightened their enthusiasm in eagerly learning legal knowledge. The secretaries, plant chiefs, and managers of some units have been active in learning legal knowledge. Various localities have also scored certain achievements or experience in conducting the pilot work of popularizing elementary legal knowledge.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Yunzhao stressed: The leadership at all levels should take the lead in studying the knowledge and mastering it, should set themselves as examples in doing things in line with the law, and should strengthen their leadership over the work of popularizing the law.

Comrade Liu Yunzhao urged the localities throughout the province to step up their work of publicizing and implementing the spirit of the provincial work meeting on propaganda and education regarding the legal system and to strive to fulfill the task of popularizing the law throughout the province in the next 5 years.

CSO: 4005/25

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN WORK MEETING ON LEGAL SYSTEM OPENS 12 SEP

SK130943 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The provincial work meeting on propaganda and education on the legal system opened in Changchun on 12 September.

The tasks of the meeting are to implement the guidelines of the national work conference on propaganda and education on the legal system, to implement the plan for popularizing the general knowledge on law throughout the province within 5 years, to exchange experiences in popularizing the general knowledge on the law, and to enhance leadership over the implementation of the plans for accelerating the work of popularizing the general knowledge on the law.

Liu Xilin, secretary general of the provincial government, presided over the meeting. Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

More than 100 people attended the meeting, including party and government responsible comrades from all cities, prefectures, and autonomous prefectures across the province; and responsible comrades of public security departments, judicial departments, and political and legal commissions.

In his speech to the provincial work meeting on propaganda and education on the legal system, Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stressed that popularizing the general knowledge on the law among all the citizens is an important content of the party's political and ideological work, a component part of the socialist spiritual civilization, and a matter of fundamental importance for ensuring our country to enjoy a long period of order and stability.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Xianjin said: Our province has made certain achievements in conducting propaganda and education on the legal system over the past few years. The broad masses of the people have enhanced their sense of the legal system. However, owing to our failure to popularize the general knowledge on the law in a planned and systematic manner, such tendencies that quite a number of people, party members, and responsible cadres have no strong sense of the legal system, regard money and themselves senior to the law, recklessly violate the law, and unknowingly commit crimes in their real lives still exist. Thus, popularizing the general knowledge on the law in a planned, step-by-step, and systematic manner is a task of extreme urgency.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Xianjin called on all localities to immediately set up leading organs and offices in charge of popularizing general knowledge on the law and to strive to enable a majority of the citizens to basically know and abide by the law in 5 years. Priority must be given to popularizing general knowledge on the law among cadres, in particular, leading cadres, and youngsters.

Comrade Wang Xianjin finally called on party committees and governments at all levels to regard the propaganda and education on the legal system as a major task, to conduct the work in a solid and unswerving manner, and to strive to fulfill the province's tasks for popularizing the general knowledge on the law.

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NORTHEAST REGION

JPRS-CPS-85-107
17 October 1985

SHENYANG PLA UNITS DISCUSS RELIEF WORK

SK151002 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT
14 Sep 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 September, (Song Keda), deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, accompanied by the leading comrades of the organs concerned, went to the Liaoning Provincial People's Government to consult on the next step of the army-civilian joint operation in conducting disaster relief with Bai Liche, vice governor of the province, and responsible comrades of the departments concerned under the provincial People's Government.

At the consultation, (Song Keda), deputy political commissar of the military region, on behalf of the party committee of the military region, said that, in line with the needs of the disaster-stricken areas, the PLA units will be able to hurry to the areas at all times in order to deal with problems that crop up among the victims. The military region has decided to make available to these areas ration grains and grain coupons totaling 2 million jin of grain and 100,000 pieces of clothing and bedding. Meanwhile, he also consulted with regard to the concrete issues concerning the next step in relief operations with the relevant personnel.

Bai Lichen, vice governor of the province, highly praised the marked contribution made by the broad masses of commanders and fighters in the military region in rushing to deal with the emergency and conducting disaster relief, and expressed appreciation for the concern and support shown by the military region regarding the next step of disaster relief.

CSO: 4005/26

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION ESTABLISHES PHOTO GROUP

SK240225 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Yesterday, China's first military photographic association--the photographic association of the Shenyang Military Region--was established.

Those invited to the inaugural meeting were Shi Shaohua, president of the Chinese Photographers' Association, as well as representatives from photographic and press circles of the capital and Shenyang City. Attending the meeting were the first members of the Shenyang Military Region Photographic Association who came from PLA units stationed in border areas and on islands. Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and Liu Zhenhua, political commissar, met with the guests and all members of the association.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the Shenyang Military Region has rapidly developed its military photography. At present, it has more than 3,000 amateur and part-time photographers, providing many press photos for the army and civilian newspapers and periodicals which have warmly reflected the achievements in army-people joint activities. The meeting adopted a decision electing Cheng Zemin as honorary president of the association; Li Wenging, director of the Political Department of the Shenyang Military Region, as president of the association; and Hua Shan as executive chairman. Cheng Zemin gave a speech on the purpose and tasks of this association. Shi Shaohua introduced the fine traditions and combat workstyle of our army's military photography.

CSO: 4005/26

NORTHEAST REGION

CHINESE-STYLE SOCIALISM DISCUSSED

Harbin XUEXI YU TANSUO /STUDY AND EXPLORATION/ in Chinese No 4, 15 Jul 85
pp 4-8

/Article by Su Shaozhi /5685 4801 2535/ Marxism-Leninism Research
Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Build Socialism with
Chinese Characteristics"/

/Text/ Building socialism with Chinese characteristics, as the guiding principle and goal in the development of our country, was an explicit proposal made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on 2 September 1982 during the 12th CPC Congress. Comrade Deng said, "To combine the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete reality of our country, follow our own path and build socialism with Chinese characteristics--these are the basic conclusions we have reached after summing up our long historical experience."

In fact, this is an idea repeatedly mentioned by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. In late March 1979, while addressing a seminar on ideological work of the Chinese Communist Party, he pointed out that "present development efforts must be suited to the actual conditions in China and open up China's own path toward modernization." During an interview in May 1980, he specifically pointed out that "since conditions vary widely, different peoples have different levels of understanding, even the conditions of class relations and the relative strength of various classes within each country are not quite the same, how can we succeed through the mechanical application of rigid formulae?" Subsequently, the 6th Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee laid out China's path of building socialism, summed up in 10 points. At the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, Comrade Zhao Ziyang also proposed 10 guidelines for economic development. Subsequently, the 3rd Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee adopted the "Resolution of the CPC Central Committee concerning Economic Structural Reform." All these have the effect of gradually enriching the substance of China's own paths of building socialism. Summing up these results of exploration, Comrade Deng Xiaoping specifically set out the general goal of building socialism with Chinese characteristics at the opening meeting of the 12th Party Congress.

Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics as the General Goal of our Ongoing Structural Reform

The overall mission of the Communist Party of China in the new historic epoch is: "to unite all the peoples of the country, achieve self-reliance, carry on the arduous struggle, gradually achieve modernization in industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology, and build China into a highly civilized, highly democratic socialist country."

The comprehensive, systematic and steady reforms now underway are directed toward fulfilling this overall mission. The fulfillment of this overall mission will signify the successful conclusion of the task of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Building socialism with Chinese characteristics as an overall mission, means building socialism with the following significant traits: abolition of the system of exploitation, public ownership of the means of production, distribution according to work, planned development of national economy, state power to the working class and working people, highly-developed productivity with a work productivity rate higher than that of the capitalist countries, socialist civilization with Communist ideology as its core. If the important features mentioned here apply to socialist systems in general, then, among the Chinese characteristics, greater emphasis must be placed on an advanced civilization (both material and spiritual), a high level of democracy, political and economic structures with Chinese characteristics, and the fundamental positions and paths for building socialism.

Building an advanced material civilization constitutes a special feature of Chinese socialism and a new development of scientific socialism. The world of our time has become an open world, especially today when science and technology advances by leaps and bounds, if a country does not take part in the economic and social exchange among nations, it cannot talk about modernization. For this reason, reviving the economy at home and implementing an open-door policy and reform abroad are essential for achieving modernization. The more such policies are practiced, the more necessary it is to attach great importance to building socialist spiritual civilization. Failure to do so will mean spiritual disarmament. This means that it is essential to develop throughout society a civilized, healthy and scientific way of life that will meet the requirements of our times for productivity development and social progress, and get rid of things that are backward, foolish or decadent; it is essential to make efforts throughout society to promote a positive and enterprising spirit that seeks self-improvement and defeat the traditional forces that are satisfied with the status quo, lazy, afraid of change and sticking to conventions. While building a socialist spiritual civilization, it is essential to prevent erosion by the decadent ideology of the bourgeoisie and, above all, to eliminate the small-farmer economic thinking and feudal and patriarchal ideas which are the ideological reflections of the feudal, patriarchal natural economy with far-reaching influence in China.

To set up a high level of democracy as a goal of our struggle, as a mark of perfect relations in a socialist society, is another special feature of Chinese socialism. Modernization does not mean simply economic growth and technological innovation; it also includes a high level of democracy and requires institutionalization of democracy. It requires continuous reform and perfection of the political system and the leadership structure of both the party and the state in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. It requires the extension of socialist democracy to all aspects of political, economic and social life. It requires the effective implementation of the provisions of the Constitution regarding "freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and picketing," "free of faith" and the inviolability of the human person." All the reforms and improvements of the socialist systems are essentially designed to enable the people to really become their own masters and to maximize the enthusiasm and creativity of the working people.

Socialism with Chinese characteristics should be full of vitality, distinguished from the rigid model of the past and radically different from capitalism. At present, it is relatively clear with regard to the economic system, that the following points may turn out to be some of the Chinese characteristics:

1. With regard to ownership structure: under the guidance of state policies and plans, to implement a policy that permits the co-existence of state, collective and individual ownership; to insist on developing multiple economic forms and diverse management methods; in the socialist stage, to regard transition to exclusive state ownership as no longer the goal.
2. With regard to the relationship between the state and the enterprise: no longer equate ownership by the whole people with the direct management of all enterprises by state organs. Ownership may be separated from management rights, where appropriate. Subject to the observance of state plans and administration, enterprises will become relatively independent economic entities, producers and managers of socialist commodities which carry out independent operations and assume sole responsibility for their profits or losses, and become legal persons with their own capacity for reform and development and having certain rights and responsibilities.
3. With regard to the planning system: to break with the traditional concept which sets planned economy against commodity economy and to perceive clearly that the planned economy of socialism must consciously observe and make use of the law of value and is a planned commodity economy based on public ownership.
4. With regard to the pricing system: to reform the price management system that is excessively centralized, gradually narrow the scope of centralized pricing by the state, properly expand the scope of the

floating prices and free prices which are allowed certain spreads, cause prices to reflect more sensitively the work productivity of society and the change in market demand and supply, putting it in a better position to satisfy the needs of national economy development.

5. With regard to management methods: to establish diverse forms of the system of economic responsibility and strictly implement the principle of distribution according to work. In rural areas, this is mainly a system of production responsibility that is tied to the output; in the case of urban enterprises, it means the establishment of diverse forms of economic responsibility based mainly on contractual work.

6. With regard to external economic activities: to make further expansion of external and domestic exchange of economic technology, make the open-door policy a long-term basic national policy and a strategic measure to accelerate modern socialist construction. This includes the establishment of well-run special economic zones, opening more seaports, and utilizing foreign capital and foreign brainpower. Different parts of the country should become more open to one another, by means of promoting horizontal economic links, proper exchange of capital, equipment, technology and manpower, developing all sorts of economic and technical cooperation, jointly sponsoring all kinds of economic ventures, promoting the rationalization of economic structures and regional arrangements and organizing economic collaboration zones.

The fundamental positions for building socialism with Chinese characteristics are independent sovereignty and self-reliance. The socialist revolution and construction of a country cannot stand isolated from the world, but the success of this cause requires, first and foremost, that the working people of each country have their feet planted firmly in their own country, rely on the efforts of their own revolutionary forces and the masses, combine the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete reality of their country and effectively promote their revolutionary cause and construction. The implementation of an open-door policy and the importation of technology, capital and talent are also designed to enhance the capacity for self-reliance. A large country such as ours, with a population of 1 billion, has a particular need to rely mainly on its own strength to advance its revolutionary cause and construction.

The path toward building socialism with Chinese characteristics is marked by arduous struggle and gradual advance. This is because China is actually a large, economically and culturally backward country with a very large population. It has to think about improving the life of its people and carry out its national construction at the same time. At present, the whole country lacks the conditions necessary for implementing high-income and high-consumption policies, so it might as well allow certain areas to get rich first.

Building socialism with Chinese characteristics also includes the adoption of a new approach to solve problems that are a legacy of history. The questions of Hong Kong and Taiwan are a legacy of history. There are two

possible approaches to these questions, one is non-peaceful and the other is peaceful. The non-peaceful or military approach is always bad. Then, how can the peaceful approach be used to settle these questions? Since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the CPC Central Committee, guided by the principles of seeking truth from facts and proceeding always from reality, have gradually formed the concept of "one country, two systems." It is a solution which takes duly in account the history and realities of Hong Kong and Taiwan. The so-called "one country, two systems" solution means that, within a unified People's Republic of China, the population of one billion people on the mainland will practice their socialist systems, while Hong Kong and Taiwan will retain their capitalist systems. In 1984 the Chinese and British governments reached agreement on the question of Hong Kong, proving thereby that this concept had become a practical and feasible policy. After 1997, when China resumes the exercise of its sovereignty over Hong Kong, the existing systems and the way of life in Hong Kong will remain unchanged for a period of 50 years. The policy with regard to Taiwan will be more lenient. After unification is achieved, no troops, not even administrative personnel will be sent from the mainland to Taiwan.

The principal policy of China is socialism. The adoption of the "one country, two systems" approach will not affect our socialist systems, on the contrary, it will contribute toward building socialism with Chinese characteristics. The task of building socialism with Chinese characteristics will be impossible without an open-door policy, and the adoption of the "one country, two systems" approach will contribute toward our long-term enforcement of this policy. Building socialism with Chinese characteristics calls for a peaceful and stable international environment. The adoption of the "one country, two systems" approach and the completion of the great task of unifying the motherland will serve to eradicate the potentially explosive situations in China and contribute to peace in China and the world.

The "one country, two systems" approach is not our goal in building socialism with Chinese characteristics, but it is a long-term, indispensable policy in our efforts to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Without this policy, we cannot successfully complete the great task of unifying the motherland, and this will have an adverse effect on the implementation of the open-door policy and on the peace and stability in the international environment. Thus, in this sense, the "one country, two systems" approach not only may, but also should, be included among our strategic guidelines for building socialism with Chinese characteristics. For this very reason, the "one country, two systems" approach is by no means an expedient, but is rather a long-term, firm and inalterable policy.

Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics Is a Marxist Program

The program of building socialism with Chinese characteristics is a Marxist program, primarily because it is a product of the Marxist ideological line.

The soul of Marxism is to make a concrete analysis of concrete situations; the quintessence of Mao Zedong Thought is to seek truth from facts. In order to uphold Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, it is essential above all to uphold this ideological line of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and combine the universal truth of Marxism with the concrete reality of each country. In China, due to the pernicious influence of the ultra "Left" trend of thought, personal superstitions, pragmatism, dogmatism and idealism ran wild for a time, particularly during the "Great Cultural Revolution," in serious violation of Marxism. After crushing the "Gang of Four," comrade Deng Xiaoping was the first person to point out that the "two whatevers" are not in keeping with Marxism, thus heralding the ideological emancipation of the party as a whole. Subsequently, after holding discussions on the criterion of truth, particularly those held during the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, decisions were announced to emancipate the mind, use one's brain, seek truth from facts and proceed always from reality, thereby succeeding in bringing order out of chaos and reestablish the Marxist ideological line. To uphold Marxism in an unequivocal manner, it is essential in each period to insist on proceeding from reality when dealing with the questions of general and specific policies. Now, in order to achieve the four modernizations, it is also essential to proceed from reality. This provides an ideological and theoretical foundation for building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The program of building socialism with Chinese characteristics is also a concrete application of the marxist theory concerning the different paths of building socialism.

Since the concrete analysis of concrete situations is the soul of Marxism, it goes without saying that, because concrete historical conditions vary from one country to another, it is only natural that all countries do not have an identical path of building socialism. Marx and Engels always asked people to treat their theories as a science and take care to integrate national realities with the application of revolutionary theories. Lenin pointed out many times that the concrete application of Marxist theories varied from one country to another, and he unequivocally raised the question concerning the different paths of building socialism. In a 1916 article entitled "Satire on Marxism and Imperialistic Economism," he said, "It is inevitable that all nations will advance to socialism; however, all the nations will travel by different routes. In one form or another of democracy, in one type of proletarian dictatorship or another, in the pace of socialist reform in all spheres of social life, each nation will have its own characteristics."

To follow our own path and build socialism with Chinese characteristics is indeed a concrete application of the Marxist theory concerning different paths toward building socialism. There are people who assert that to admit the existence of different paths for different countries is tantamount to practicing "nationalism." This can only show that they do not know how to

seek truth from facts, nor do they understand Marxism. Admission of the existence of different paths to socialism does not mean that the socialist system itself lacks a general character which reflects its basic features; it only means that the basic systems of socialism have something in common, but specific systems may vary. In the past, we often mistook the specific systems of socialism for its basic systems, regarding any reform of the specific systems as likely to alter the nature of socialism, and thus making them rigid. The "Resolution" of the 3rd Plenum of the 12th CPC Central Committee has made a distinction between systems and institutions. The former refer to the basic systems and the latter to the specific systems. Ours is a reform carried out on the basis of the socialist system. There is only one socialist system but each country takes a different path to socialism, and the institutions vary from one country to another; that is to say, socialism has its prescribed essential characteristics, and all socialist countries must share these essential characteristics. Nevertheless, since countries have different social and historical conditions, their paths of building socialism and their institutions may differ. Such institutions may vary, not only from one country to another, but also from one stage of development to another in the same country. This is indeed a concrete application of the Marxist theory concerning the generality and specificity, the general and the particular.

The Prospect for Building Socialism with Chinese Characteristics

What prospect do we have for building socialism with Chinese characteristics? That is a universal concern for people in and outside of China.

We can say with assurance: we have a bright future; the objective or our struggle can be realized by the end of this century.

The last 20 years of the present century can be divided into two decades. The first decade will make preparations for the second decade. The work in the first decade includes agricultural development, organization of task forces in science and technology, implementation of the policy with regard to intellectuals, and the completion of the first phase of work in connection with a great number of major construction projects. On the basis of our initial estimates, if the average growth rate for the first decade reaches 6.5 percent, then the average growth rate for the two decades can reach 7.2 percent, making it possible to fulfill the mission of quadrupling the national product. Since the rate for the first 3 years (1981-1983) is nearly 8 percent, it seems that our fixed goal of quadrupling our total production in industry and agriculture and raising the per capita GNP to US \$800 by the end of this century can be realized. This means our GNP will reach US \$1 trillion. On this basis, if we continue to develop for a further period of 30 to 50 years, we will be able to approach the level of the developed countries in the world and create a civilization that is materially developed but socialist in spirit.

The fact that we have been able to achieve such success indicates that the line, guiding principles and policies of the party since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee are correct. The rural reform has

produced goods results in 3 years. Those of the urban reform now underway, known as the comprehensive reform, will be visible in 3 years. In short, we have taken the right road. Will these policies change? The key question is whether these policies are correct. No one can change the guiding principles, policies and strategies which we have formulated, because practice has proved them correct. We have taken the right road. People are happy, and we are confident. Any change will entail loss to the people and the state and, therefore, will not win the support of the people.

China is using these new policies to carry out comprehensive reform. Will this lead to the restoration of capitalism? Our answer is: No.

This is primarily because public ownership economy predominates. According to 1982 statistics, public ownership economy accounted for 92.7 percent of total industrial production, total agricultural production and commercial activities.

Our socialist public economy is broadly based. Although we are seeking economic revival at home and implementing an open-door policy abroad, and although there has been some development in connection with individual economy as well as enterprises financed and operated either jointly with or solely by foreigners, public ownership of means of production, the individual economy that exists among us today is no longer linked to capitalism, but rather to the socialist public economy. For this reason, no polarization will occur.

There still exist among us certain modified and transitional forms of operation, such as hired labor. Such hired labor is not quite the same as that in a capitalist society, because (1) the wages of such hired labor may not be lower than the income of the farmers and industrial laborers in the vicinity; they increase with the rise of the income of the farmers and industrial laborers in the vicinity and may not be subjected to a higher degree of exploitation at will; (2) the employers themselves participate in the labor and are, as a rule, persons of great ability with a higher level of technical training and greater management skill; (3) a part of the profits obtained by the employers is used to expand reproduction and raise production and revenue, with a corresponding increase in the income of the hired laborer. This pattern is all a complement of a socialist economy and does not constitute an independent economic form. The birth and death of such patterns depend on the historical and economic conditions of the time and, for that reason, will not produce a new bourgeoisie.

Secondly, our principle of distribution is mainly that of distribution according to work. Distribution according to work naturally implies the recognition of differences; it allows a part of the population and some regions to be rich first, but it will not produce an excessive gap between the rich and the poor. We are not in favor of everybody getting rich at the same time, but are in favor of having everybody get

rich. We do not ask all members of society to get rich at the same time and at the same pace, but rather allow and encourage some of the regions, some of the enterprises and some of the people to get rich through hard work, thereby creating a strong attraction and impetus to the majority of people and bringing along more and more people in wave after wave on the road to wealth.

Thirdly, the planned commodity economy based on public ownership which we are implementing is different from the kind of market economy which is regulated by entirely free markets. It will not lead to the anarchic situation that appears under the capitalist system of production. The prerequisites for the birth of capitalism are the concentration of the means of production in the hands of a few and the treatment of the labor force as a commodity. Neither of these conditions exist in China.

Fourthly, is it possible that the adoption of an open-door policy will lead to the introduction of capitalism and capitalist ideology and lifestyle? We are implementing an open-door policy, opening certain cities on the mainland and allowing the introduction of a little bit of capitalism. All this serves as a complement of the socialist economic development and is beneficial to the development of the socialist labor force. For example, the presence of foreign capital in Shanghai does not mean that capitalism is being practiced everywhere in Shanghai. For it is the case with Shenzhen where socialism is still practiced. It is because socialist economy is predominant in China and socialist economy has a very broad base. It may attract tens and even hundreds of billions of dollars of foreign capital, but our socialist foundation will withstand the onslaught. Naturally, the introduction of foreign capital will bring along a series of problems, but the negative factors it will bring are much less significant compared to the positive factors which we may use to quicken the pace of development. Furthermore, as long as we keep a cool head and undertake to develop our spiritual civilization, we will be able to withstand erosion by foreign corrupt ideology and prevent the spread of the bourgeois way of life.

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CSO: 4005/1353

BRIEFS

DELEGATES RETURN HOME--On 7 September, Bai Lichen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor; Wang Julu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee; Liu Mingjiu, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Nan Qixiang [0589 0796 4382], deputy commander of the provincial military district; and others visited our province's three delegates who returned from the national celebration activities to mark the 40th anniversary of victory in the anti-Japanese war and in the world anti-tactic war. They encouraged them to inherit the unfulfilled wish of martyrs and to make new contributions to socialist modernization construction. The three delegates to the celebration were Fu Zhicang and Ruan Shutan, who had performed meritorious services during the anti-Japanese war, and Bai Suqing, daughter of Bai Yihua, a noted high-ranking military officer in the anti-Japanese war. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 85 p 1]

COLLEGE MILITARY TRAINING--The Dalian Ocean Shipping College, one of the provincial higher educational institutions that have taken up the pilot work of enforcing military training, recently began with military training classes. In 1956, the college conducted a semi-military education among the students in their school activities and taught them military knowledge. That not only expanded the range of students' knowledge and fostered the students' quality of military affairs, but also enriched their school life. In order to implement the military service law and to do a good job in conducting military training among students in the new historic period, in 1985, the ocean shipping college has also established an office of military instructors, to which full-time military cadres have been assigned. In addition to completing their specialized courses, the students in the college will also fulfill 168 credit hours of military knowledge during their school years. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Sep 85]

HELP FOR FLOOD VICTIMS--On 23 September, the Shenyang Military Region dispatched four comfort groups respectively to the areas that had suffered more from the serious disaster, including the cities of Panjing and Liaoyang, and the counties of Haicheng, Liaozhong, Xinmin,

and Changtu, to express their sincere solicitude for the victims. In order to show their concern to the residents in the disaster-stricken areas, the party committee of the Shenyang Military Region decided to support the areas with 1 million jin of grains, 1 million jin of ration grain coupons, and 100,000 pieces of clothes that will soon be delivered to the disaster-stricken areas in the nine cities including Panjing, Anshan, and Dandong. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 24 Sep 85]

COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS--The 16th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress concluded in Shenyang today. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, including Zhang Tiejun, Tang Hongguang, Gu Jingxin, Liu Zenghao, Feng Yousong, Zhang Zhiyuan, and Cui Ronghan, as well as 49 members of the Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Zhu Jiazhen, vice governor of the province; (Zhang Huanwen), president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Hu Qicheng, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate. On behalf of the provincial People's Government, Vice Governor Zhu Jiazhen made a report at the meeting on the current provincial economic situation, the situation on helping the people tide over natural disasters, and the work arrangements for the next several months. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 17 Sep 85]

DONGBEI ENGINEERING INSTITUTE--On the morning of 9 September, Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military District; and Shen Xianhui, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, attended a meeting to celebrate Teachers' Day and the 35th anniversary of the founding of the institute, sponsored by the Dongbei Engineering Institute. Attending the meeting were more than 10,000 people, including foreign specialists and scholars who give lectures at the institute, and guests and alumni from all parts of the country. At the meeting, prizes and souvenirs were presented to model teachers, excellent educational workers, and teachers who have engaged in teaching for 30 years or so. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry sent a congratulatory message to the meeting. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

HEILONGJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING--The 13th enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the 5th Heilongjiang Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Harbin today. Wang Zhao, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over today's session and gave an opening speech. Vice Chairmen Bao Zong, Yang Zirong, Tang Liandi, Wang Weizhi, Guo Shouchang, Huang Dexin, Fu Shiyong, and Ma Xinquan attended. Major items of the agenda of this meeting are to study and discuss the important documents of the National Conference of CPC Delegates and the 4th and the 5th Plenary Sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the important speeches of central leading comrades; to discuss the Heilongjiang provincial strategic plan for economic development; to relay the summary of the study work conference of the National CPPCC Committee; to hear a report on the work done since the 3d Session of the 5th Provincial CPPCC Committee; and to approve decisions on personnel appointments and removals. (Wu Fenglin), deputy secretary general of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the provincial office in charge of the economic development strategic plan, gave a report on the strategy of our province's economic development at today's session. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Sep 85 SK]

NORTHWEST REGION

MINORITY OFFICIALS ON INCREASE IN XINJIANG

OW140426 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Urumqi, September 14 (XINHUA)--Minority nationality officials with a college education now comprise nearly 32 percent of leaders at the county level and above in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

This is up from 9.9 percent seven years ago, officials said.

More than 1,400 younger officials belonging to ethnic groups were promoted to leading posts in the first eight months of this year, according to the regional communist party committee.

The move is essential for autonomy in areas inhabited by minority nationalities, officials said.

Abuduoriyimu Kadier, 38, an Uygur graduate from an institute of political science and law, is chief procurator of the Kashgar Prefectural Procuratorate. He has been praised by local residents for his impartiality, it was reported.

Bahati Apizi, 26, an Uygur agricultural college graduate, was promoted to be a secretary of the regional Communist Youth League Committee. He has devised a new, accurate method for crop output surveys.

Xinjiang had 192,000 minority nationality government employees at the end of last year--4.1 times the figure for 1955, when the Uygur Autonomous Region was founded.

Of the regional party committee's six secretaries, three are minority nationality people. Ismail Amat, chairman of the regional government, and Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, are Uygurs.

The leaders of Xinjiang's 14 prefectural and city governments are all of minority nationality and 77 of all 86 rural and urban leaders are also of minority nationality.

There are 250 party schools and official training schools regionwide. Many officials also have been trained by local and national colleges during the past few years.

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NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON LARGER SERIOUS CASES

HK241504 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee held a telephone conference yesterday evening. Zhou Yaguang, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the conference, pointing out: It is necessary to take effective measures to seriously investigate and deal with large and serious cases so as to ensure the success of the second stage of party rectification.

He also said: In the course of party rectification, it has recently been discovered that some problems in some places and units merit attention. Some show impetuosity, weariness, and slack attitudes. Some units believe that after comparison and examination, everything is done. They have relaxed rectification and correction and the investigation and handling of large and serious cases. They have not seriously solved the problems reported by the masses. Furthermore, a small number of comrades have indulged in empty talk. These problems merit our great attention. We must overcome the slack mood in leadership ideology, must inspire enthusiasm, and must take effective measures to do well in grasping party rectification work from start to finish.

Zhou Yaguang emphatically said: It is essential to really step up the investigation and handling of the typical cases. We must strengthen our forces as soon as possible to deal with large and serious cases which have not been thoroughly investigated. We must resolutely and quickly remove obstacles. We must not delay in settling these cases.

In conclusion, Zhou Yaguang pointed out: Further doing well in grasping party rectification is the key to guaranteeing the completion of the tasks of party rectification. [passage indistinct] In accordance with the spirit of indulging in less empty talk and doing more practical work, which has been repeatedly emphasized and pointed out by the central authorities, the leaders of all departments, committees, offices, and bureaus at the provincial level must really improve their leadership style, must go to basic levels to seriously conduct investigations and studies, must grasp data first hand, and must properly solve the new problems emerging in the course of party rectification, reform, and economic work. They must develop the current excellent situation.

CSO: 4005/020

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SPREADING BASIC LEGAL KNOWLEDGE--Yesterday morning the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial government held a mobilization meeting on spreading basic legal knowledge. Cadres above the section level from all provincial organs, factories, mines, colleges, universities, and Xining City attended the meeting. Provincial party, government, and army responsible comrades Song Ruixiang, Liu Feng, (Tu Ji), (Zhou Shujian), and (Lultmzmying) attended the meeting. Provincial Vice Governor Han Fwqai presided over the meeting. (Xu Zhibing), deputy director of the provincial judicial department, relayed the spirit of the national work conference on propagating rule by law. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Feng delivered a mobilization speech at the meeting. [Excerpt] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 13 Sep 85]

CSO: 4005/020

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG MD LEADERS DO IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

HK181124 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Sep 85 p 4

[Report by Zhou Renyao [0719 0088 5069] and Yang Xinghuo [2799 2502 3499]: "Leading Cadres of the Xizang Military Region Go to Sentry Posts on Snow-clad Mountains To Do Ideological and Political Work"]

[Excerpts] In carrying out the reform of the army structure and the simplification and reorganization of the troops, the leading cadres of the Xizang Military District went to sentry posts on snow-clad mountains and the grasslands to conduct thorough and painstaking ideological work and solve in a practical way the problems at the grassroots level. Their work has been welcomed by army cadres and soldiers.

Wang Xinqian, political commissar of the Xizang Military District, who is over 50 years old, is a respected "old Xizang man." During the first 10 days of August, the work group led by Wang Xingqian spent 15 days covering 6000 li, going to scores of sentry posts, military depots, and people's armed forces departments in the border area.

Jiang Hongquan, commander of the Xizang Military District, climbed the snow-clad mountains, crossed the grasslands and rivers, braved the wind and rain, and thought nothing of hardships and difficulties in order to go to the sentry posts. When torrents of water rushed down a mountain and broke a highway bridge, despite the danger, Jiang Hongquan crossed the river by a chain bridge in order to go to the companies stationed in the border area to see the soldiers there and carry out research and investigations.

The visits of the leading cadres of the Xizang Military District to the sentry posts in the border area to publicize and carry out the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and the solid and careful work style of the leading cadres of the Xiang Military District has greatly encouraged the officers and soldiers of the Xizang Military District. The broad masses of officers and soldiers have unified their ideas. They are now faithfully defending our motherland with high morale in the sentry posts on the snow-clad mountains. They are determined to do their best to support the reform of the army structure and defend the construction of the four modernizations in our motherland.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PLA PERSONAGES -- [top left] Wuhan Military Region Deputy Commander Hou Rentao [0186 3387 7118] and Deputy Political Commissar Ren Rong [0117 2837] encourage militiamen to work hard and become prosperous. [third from top] Henan Military District Commander Zhan Jingwu and Political Commissar Yao Xia [1202 0204] watch a militia embroidery exhibition. [Text] [Zhengzhou HENAN HUABAO in Chinese No 3, 1 May 85 p 14] [Photo Captions]

MILITIA ACTIVITIES -- Militia companies of Babu Qu, Huangtian Xiang in Malipo Xian, Yunnan, recently in a counterattack against the invading Vietnamese Army received a Collective Merit Citation, Third Class. Ten militiamen were awarded first, second and third class citations and 28 received mention. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING(CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 7, 9 July 85 p 23] In the past few years, the Neijiang Military Subdistrict in Sichuan Province has used educational classes and other methods to train more than 80,000 militia and reserve personnel in the specialties of agriculture, animal husbandry, weaving and maintenance. [Text] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING(CHINESE MILITIA) in Chinese No 7, 9 July 85 p 23]

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PROBLEMS SEEN IN CHINA'S ECONOMIC OPEN-DOOR POLICY

Hong Kong CHING PAO [THE MIRROR] in Chinese No 8, Aug 85 pp 71-73

[Article by Ch'en P'ing [7115 1627]: "New Tricks in China's Diplomacy"]

[Text] When China set up 4 special economic zones and opened up 14 coastal cities, it was thought that, through the policy of opening to the outside world a lot of foreign funds and technologies would be introduced, exports would increase, and foreign exchange would be assimilated. However, although the state put into circulation in the special economic zones a large amount of funds, the introduction of foreign funds and technologies has not been ideal. Foreign exchange has been eroded, there are serious cases of illegal remittance of foreign exchange for profit derived from the discrepancy between official and black market rates of exchange, and water-borne goods have pounded against the original foreign trade channels. Except for the investments made by compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, the investments by foreign businessmen have not necessarily been forthcoming, and the transfer of the possession of technologies has also not been active.

Many people are now concentrating their criticism on the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. There are shortcomings in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. Not enough is done to maintain an extroverted-type economy and to improve the environment for investment. However, if we think about this situation calmly, we will conclude that it also is connected with the attitude of America and Japan toward China's policy of opening to the outside world.

COCOM Represses Exports to China

From a strategic angle, neither America nor Japan hope China's economic development will be too fast, because China, from first to last, is a socialist country. However, the Soviet Union's threat is really too great. America and Japan think that, in the course of the Soviet Union's expansion toward the Orient, a China that is fairly powerful and on fairly close terms with the West, which lies across The Soviet Union's path toward the Orient, is in the interests of America and Japan. Precisely because this is the case, America and Japan have a subtle idea about China's policy of opening to the outside world. While pretending sincerity toward China, they are playing false. On the one hand they express friendship and a desire to do business with it. But, on the other hand, with respect to high-level sciences and

technologies, they consolidate at every step, set up barriers, and tantalize China, refusing and then agreeing to what it wants.

In this respect, America is more straightforward and Japan is more slick and sly. Japan pays lipservice to the idea of transferring technologies to China but does not do so. It is only willing to transfer assembly lines and to sell raw materials, components, and parts, so that China is constantly expanding its imports from Japan and China's trade deficit with Japan is constantly increasing. After some television assembly lines were transferred to China, for a long time China had to depend on Japan for the component inlays, and the cost of the television sets after being completely assembled unexpectedly became higher than the sets sold to Japan. In the first 4 months of this year, China's trade with Japan reached \$1.9 billion, close to the figure for the whole of last year. If this situation continues, it will be bound to cause a drying up of the foreign exchange reserves. China could become a net debtor nation.

America only sells aircraft, machinery, and low- and middle-grade computers to China. On the pretext of the Coordinating Committee's--COCOM--operating procedures, high-grade technologies are still embargoed. America's dilatoriness on the question of a nuclear agreement shows that the forces inside America opposing the transfer of technologies to China are still stubborn. If Western countries want to sell advanced technologies to China, they must first get COCOM's permission. In an article he wrote in the ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL, former U.S. Secretary of State (Walrook) pointed out that it takes the U.S. Department of Commerce about 29 days to examine and approve the export of a technology to China, but it takes COCOM 283 days.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

DEFECTOR'S EXIT REQUEST--Recently a story has been circulating on the mainland that Huang Chih-ch'eng [7806 2784 6134], the flyer who defected from Taiwan to the mainland in 1982, has asked to leave China to visit relatives. After Huang Chih-ch'eng defected to the mainland, he was given a monetary award and a high-level reception, and was appointed deputy commandant of a certain flying school. Not long afterward he married Ma Hong [7456 4767], an air stewardess in Beijing. Stories about their beautiful new residence, private car, and conjugal love were on everybody's lips for a time. It is said that he still could not get used to life on the mainland. After the government promulgated the policy of relaxing restrictions on applications to go abroad, he made his application to do so in order to visit relatives. However, people do not believe his application will be approved. [Text] [Article by I Yu [0001 3545] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 94, Aug 85 p 80]

CADRE GROOMING FOR 'TAKEOVER'--According to a cadre in Shanghai, more than 400 selected cadres are undergoing concentrated training in Shanghai in preparation for being sent to work in Hong Kong's leftist organizations. These cadres are comparatively young, and their level of education and specialities is fairly high. They include persons talented in the fields of commercial affairs, education, foreign affairs, and enterprise management. It is said that this is a precautionary measure to prevent sudden changes in the "takeover" work after 1997, and also that it is necessary to reform personnel matters in the leftist organizations in Hong Kong. [Text] [Article by Lu Pien [6424 6708] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 94, Aug 84 p 80]

ZHOU ENLAI'S 'LIFE STORY'--Did Zhou Enlai leave a will? To this day the "will" that was circulated in the past has not been verified. But not long ago one story had it that when Zhou Enlai was seriously ill, five secretaries recorded his life story at his bedside. In this material given orally by Zhou are some things that people don't know about yet, including the fact that he had an illegitimate child, the whereabouts of whom is not known. Of course, this is a "key secret of the party and the state." [Text] [Article by Kuo K'o [6665 1356] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 94, Aug 85 p 80]

DEATH OF HU FENG--On 8 June, the old writer Hu Feng [5170 7364], whom Mao Zedong decided was a "hidden counterrevolutionary," died of illness. RENMIN RIBAO only carried an obituary of less than a hundred words, and no memorial meeting was held. Such a frigid attitude toward Hu Feng was taken on instructions at the highest level, which maintains that his "history was complex." What is meant by complex is that in his youth he had joined the Kuomintang or the San Ch'ing Tuan. Hu Feng's relatives and friends are extremely resentful of this treatment. They said: "Not to mention the fact that Hu Feng was wronged for several decades, he was a standing committee member of the CPPCC and a memorial meeting for him should have been held." Some literati wrote poems in commemoration of Hu Feng, praising him as a "great hero of the nation." Hu Feng's wife, Mei Zhi [2734 1807], could not speak of the bitterness she felt, but only express her protest by silence. [Text] [Article by Liu Yuan [3177 3220] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 94, Aug 84 p 80]

ILLNESS OF HUA GUOFENG--Hua Guofeng recently contracted diabetes, but his illness is not too serious. He lives in the ninth district of the State Council's living quarters in Beijing, not far from the official park where Jiang Qing once resided. He used to have his residence in Dongshishijia Lane, a residence which has now become a guesthouse for lodging Chinese from abroad or foreigners. [Text] [Article by Wang Sung [3769 1345] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 94, Aug 85 p 80]

REGULATION FOR STUDENT WIVES--The newly established State Education Commission, with Li Peng [2621 7720] as its chairman, recently made a new regulation concerning students studying abroad taking their wives with them. All graduate students, postgraduate students, and visiting scholars who are college graduates or higher and whose time of study abroad is scheduled to be 2 years or more, may take their wives with them at their own expense. If they will be abroad less than 2 years, their wives may not be taken. The criteria for approval of study abroad remains unchanged. Those who have not yet left China or who are just now applying will come under the new regulation. In other words, according to the new regulation, only students who are studying abroad for doctorates make take their wives with them. [Text] [Article by Liu Sheng [0491 5116] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 94, Aug 85 p 80]

RELEASE OF LIU NIANCHUN--Liu Nianchun [0491 1819 2504], the younger brother of Liu Qing [0491 7230], the author of "Notes From Prison" has been set free. He was arrested because he disseminated "Notes From Prison." He was released on completion of his sentence. [Text] [Article by Pai Mei [4101 2734] [Hong Kong CHENG MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 94, Aug 85 p 80]

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